FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 6, 1863. [NO. 2392.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for $1 per square of 16 lines for the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half square (8 lines) 60 cents for the first and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858

NOTICE.

OWING to the very high prices to which everything has risen, especially Medicine, I shall after this date, during the war, have double my former rates of charge for medical service.

ALLEN McLENNAN

Rush's Mills, Montgomery Co. N. C.
March 22d, 1863. 15 21*pd

PLOWS.

THE Undersigned still continues to manufacture Plows of various patterns.

The farmers of Anson can be accommodated by calling on Mr. Richard McBryde, 3 miles from Dumas's Ferry on Pee Dee, Anson county.

ISAAC M. SOWELL.

Prosperity, Moore county, March 27. 15-3tpd

NOTICE.

THE HORSE GOLD SEEKER will stand this season at Floral College, Robeson county, and J. A. Worth's, Fayetteville. His first visit will be Thursday 2d day of April at the College, Monday and Tuesday following at Fayetteville. For particulars see hand bill at stands.

March 30, 1863 15*2tpd

Negroes for Sale.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1863, I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 14th day of April next, 12 o'clock, M, one YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD, the property of Christiana E. and Wm G. Wright. Terms made known day of sale. J. T. WARDEN, Commissioner.

March 24. 14-1tsw*2tpd

LOST.

A SADDLE, the skirts tan color, with black seat, well mounted in front and high back tree, little worn about covering of horn. The above Saddle was left at Mr. A. C. Powell's Hotel in Clinton a few days prior to last Superior Court held for Sampson. Any person leaving said saddle with Mr Powell at Clinton, or giving any intelligence so that I get it, will be kindly thanked and liberally paid

GAINEY WEST.

Newton Grove, N. C., March 3. 9*8tpd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 15 NEGROES, boys and girls from 12 to 16; also 4 women with one or two children each, about 18 years of age or less. Persons having such property to dispose of would find it to their interest to call on me or address me at Red Springs, Robeson county. I will pay fair cash prices.

HECTOR McNEILL.

March 5, 1863. 9*6tpd

RABBIT, COON, AND FOX FUR WANTED.

FOR which the highest prices will be paid. Those having Fur on hand will find it to their advantage to address us. A. B. KELLY & SON,

Long Street, Moore county, N. C.

March 13, 1863. 13-9tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the night of the 7th, from Hamptonville, Yadkin county, my two negro men WASH and ROBERT. Wash is about 6 feet high, copper colored, weighs about 160 or 170 lbs., has two upper front teeth out and is 26 years old, is loud spoken and has an impudent look; he wears small whiskers; had on when he left a low black hat; had with him a grey blanket and a bundle of clothing. Robert is 21 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., is almost black, has a shy look, though rather pleasant manners and countenance; had on when he left a black cap and a suit of home-made linsey; took with him a grey blanket and a bundle of clothing. Said negroes were raised in Fayetteville, N. C., and as they have relatives there it is probable they will try to return. I will pay $75 for their apprehension and delivery to James Evans, Esq., Fayetteville N. C., or $50 if confined in any jail so that I can get them.

M. E. COWLES.

March 18. 12tf1tsw*cje

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of my boy WESLEY; or for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring or concealing said boy; or $10 to any person who may kill him. Said boy is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Bladen and Columbus. Said boy Wesley is stout built, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper color, and about 25 years of age.

HENRY BULLOCK, Jr.

[pd] Lewisville, Robeson county, March 13, 1863. 11-*3m

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co. N. C. Spencer's address, Lillesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1863.

CHARLESTON, &C.—This morning's advices show that the enemy have landed on one of the islands in the vicinity of Charleston, and were advancing to the great struggle. It is probable that already some serious fighting has taken place. The feeling at Charleston appears to be that of strong confidence.

It has been reported here that Gen. Hill was to attack the yankees at Washington, N. C., yesterday, with a large force. We know not what foundation there may be for the report, but it is known that Gen. Hill is engaged in some important movement.

Forrest's capture of 800 yankees in Tennessee is fully confirmed. An order from Spring Hill, 26th March, from the Major General commanding, directs accommodations to be prepared at Columbia, Tenn., for 800 prisoners, who would arrive on that day or night.

An officer of the 24th Regiment writes to us as follows from Goldsboro', under date of March 30th:—

"No news in camp except unfounded rumors, but there is evidently something afloat, and considering the fact that D. H. Hill *fights* every time he gets a chance, I would not be surprised if we would have another shooting frolic soon. The health of the 24th Reg't is excellent and the Reg't is much fuller now than it has been since the battles of Richmond."

STAY LAWS.—The Wilmington Journal desires a repeal of all stay laws, excepting of course as to soldiers in camp. "Nothing in the world (says the Journal) would tend so much to bring things to their right bearings in the way of restraining speculation and extortion, as a repeal of all stay-laws throughout the whole Confederacy."

Considering that, if we mistake not, the Journal approved originally of the Stay Law passed by its party friends in our Legislature, this is a gratifying conclusion to which experience has brought that paper. The first law of the kind was pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and then the Legislature set to work to do the same thing indirectly that it could not do directly. The working of the law has been evil, as all laws must be which "impair the obligation of contracts." No idea of a present emergency can justify such a violation of the Constitution and of right. It subverts the moral feeling, opening the door to other practices of evil tendency. The Journal considers it the foundation of the existing habits of speculation and extortion—men are not obliged to sell, it says, because they are not obliged to pay any debts; so they hold back for higher prices, and when they do sell, speculate with the proceeds.

Another recent instance of disregard of the obligation of contracts has originated in our Congress, we are sorry to say. That body ordered the issue of many millions of Confederate Treasury Notes, which expressed upon their face that the holders might at any time exchange them for bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest. But the same Congress has deemed it expedient to declare that after a certain date these same notes shall *not* be exchanged for bonds bearing more than 7 per cent. interest. So that after that date (now almost at hand) a man who holds one of these notes finds upon its face the words "Fundable in 8 per cent. stock or bonds of the Confederate States of America," and on applying at the Treasury which gave him this pledge he is informed that he can have 7 per cent. bonds, but not what the note promises.

This is a great mistake, as well as a wrong, for it will have a lasting and most injurious effect upon the fair fame of the Confederacy.

THE FEELING AT THE NORTH.—Since the "change of base" of John Van Buren, probably owing to some bargain and sale looking to the next Presidency, we have seen so little about the opposition to the Lincoln administration and the further prosecution of the war, that we had feared that opposition was dying out instead of increasing. But the latest New York Herald gives reason to believe that such is not the fact. It says, editorially,—

"Noisy peace agitators, claiming to lead the conservative Democracy, *are seen on every side* sawing the air; and on the stump, and in the legislative assembly, are heard preaching peace, and armistices and conventions, and the most degrading concessions to Jeff. Davis, and armed resistance against Lincoln for the sake of peace."

And the Herald endeavors to divert these noisy peace agitators from their purpose by telling them that the South "spits upon their peace offerings." It urges Lincoln to "execute the conscript laws," as his only choice.

As to the Northwest, the Jackson (Miss.) Crisis says that—

"Judging from publications in a number of newspapers now before us, issued at different points in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, the under-current of feeling is most intense, and the popular excitement is daily increasing. In some cases, the conservatives have been assaulted in public places, and a number of homicides have resulted; in other cases, abolition preachers have proposed from the pulpit to murder all the democrats in a given county. In another case, an abolition Governor (Kirkwood of Iowa) announced that he would pardon any man for assaulting, knocking down, etc. any other man who sympathized with rebellion. The conservatives begin to see, and to appreciate fully, what has been so long patent to those who look beneath the surface of things and reason correctly upon given data, that a revolution—terrible, bloody, wide-spread and exhaustive—must inevitably occur at the North. Its time approaches. Moral justice will work out its own orders."

The Herald's money article of the 26th March, speaking of the rather singular and unexpected decline of gold, gives as a reason that there is an expectation of peace. It says,—

"The idea—or perhaps we should say the delusive expectation—of an early peace evidently underlies the movement of which the decline in gold is the outward symptom."

There must indeed be some under-current to produce such an effect upon the most shrewd and cautious of all the shrewd and cautious classes of the universal yankee nation—the money changers of Wall street.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The Shemwell House, and two small adjoining lots embracing the kitchen and yard, were sold yesterday, under trust, (Col. Leete, Auctioneer,) for $16,375, half cash and half 90 days. Mr. Reuben Jones was the purchaser.

The dwelling on Rowan street, known as the residence of the late John Matthews, was sold at auction for $3100. Purchased by Mr. J. R. Lee.

These would have been considered extraordinary prices a year ago.

The McAlister place, 420 acres, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, was sold at auction on the premises on the same day for $5000. The purchaser was Mr. Reuben Jones.

We do not think it necessary to reply further to the statement of the Raleigh Progress of what it professes to know of the "swindle" practiced by *all* the factories. Having denied that statement, upon our own personal knowledge, it would seem to be proper for the Progress to specify particulars and to bring forward its proofs, which we hope it will do, or retract its charge.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 28.

Messrs. Editors: Ransom's Brigade is here now, except the 24th Reg't, which is somewhere below here on the Railroad towards Wilmington. This Brigade consists of the 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th N. C. Reg'ts. It is thought they will not remain stationary long.

The government has had 20 or 25 workmen engaged in constructing pontoons here since sometime in Dec. There are some 19 or 20 pontoon wagons that were captured near Fredericksburg, and 15 or more pontoon boats and accoutrements made here, now ready for service. The pontoon is of good pine lumber, 12 or 14 feet long, 4 feet wide and some 3 feet deep. It is shaped like an ordinary ferry boat, left open on top and made as light as possible. The wagon is a very strong frame work on heavy wheels, and the pontoon is placed on it like a wagon bed, and may be piled with baggage, lumber or forage, like a wagon. Six horses or more are attached. The pontoon is placed lengthwise in the stream and is held steady by a small anchor and chain, and the sleepers and flooring, which are also carried on the wagon, are then laid across the boats from one to another till the bridge is complete. Trestle work is carried along also and surplus timbers. Lt. Col. Stephen D. Pool of 10th Reg't, (Artillery) is organizing this pontoon train and has with him now 3 companies of the 10th Reg. formerly at Ft. Macon—to be hereafter of the Engineer Corps I suppose. He has moved the pontoons to a place for drill. The government has not horses yet to supply the train.

Farmers in this vicinity are preparing for planting as usual at this season. Very little cotton will be planted.

LONG GRABS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Wilmington has heretofore resembled a city in din and bustle of business more than any place in the State. The war, the blockade and the recent epidemic have almost suspended business and very much blighted the appearance of the place. Still Wilmington moves and breathes, crowds are seen on the streets and foreign ships at her wharves. Some of her business men are now swelling their coffers faster than they ever did before. Among them may be mentioned the firm of Kidder & Martin, who own several vessels and have made, it is said, over half a million on goods and merchandize run through the blockade to and from the West Indies.

The town is said to be strongly fortified and there are a good many troops in the vicinity. * * *

There were several important manufacturing establishments discontinued on account of the yellow fever that have not yet resumed operations.

There are no schools of much note here, nor literary or scientific institutions. The building which contains the Town Hall, Mayor's office, Theatre, &c., is a very large and imposing edifice. It is one of the largest separate buildings I ever saw.

There are two or three elegant churches, and a great many magnificent private residences, and some beautiful yards and gardens. There are also a due proportion of old shabby houses, dirty shops and irregular streets, and although there are many fine locations splendidly improved, the general appearance of the town is any thing but pleasing and beautiful.

Wilmington, though, will see a bright future if she be true to herself and make a proper use of surrounding circumstances. After the war, the Confederate States will be a separate, independent nation—which will be some time. Trade will not then be carried on entirely from North to South as before, but our exports and imports will be more direct to Europe and the West Indies. There is a very large and prosperous section which will have Wilmington as its most available shipping point. It is true that very large vessels cannot come to Wilmington; but you may observe the shipping of New York or any port, and where you find one large vessel you will find three small ones, so that while your large vessel is going into Norfolk or Beaufort three small ones may come to Wilmington and bring as many or more goods. Wilmington has no competition in foreign trade from Norfolk to Charleston—a larger space of coast than any other Atlantic city; and no direct competition in coast and inland trade, especially as a shipping point, from the Neuse on the North, to the Pee Dee on the South, and as far west and northwest as Charlotte and Greensboro'—a region much larger and richer than that which formed the basis of prosperity for many of our largest cities. Wilmington can get merchandize to and from all parts of this region cheaper and quicker than can be regularly done from any other point. She can and ought to secure and control the whole cotton trade North of the Pee Dee and must still retain the monopoly of the turpentine and lumber trade as formerly, and the corn and produce trade of the East. She should open an iron trade with Lincoln, Gaston and the coal region and start extensive iron manufactories and ship building, and her greatness will shine as the sun.

LONG GRABS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

JAMES' ISLAND, S. C., March 29.

Messrs. Editors:—A dull, rainy day; nothing to read, nothing to eat, nothing to drink; myriads of black gnats swarming around us, everything wet, slushy, sticky and nasty, and—worst of all—*in South Carolina:*—is not this a "concatenation of evils" almost unendurable? We live in hope of getting back to our own good old State where beef is better, bacon more plentiful, and where selfishness, pride, assumed superiority and contempt for everything not "native and to the manner born" are not the predominant characteristics. The report of our Charleston friends refusing N. C. Treasury notes is *true*, and the N. C. soldiers here naturally feel indignant at this as well as other things of which it were better to say but little publicly at present. Our Brigade was yesterday reviewed by Gen. Beauregard, who spoke in complimentary terms of the soldierly appearance of the troops, their proficiency in manœuvring, &c., and expressed, in a felicitous manner, his belief that when the day of trial comes—as come he believed it very soon would—we would do honor to ourselves and our noble State.

It is to be hoped that *he* at least is free from the sectional and selfish spirit so common here. When Gen. B., accompanied by his brilliant staff appeared, I was not a little surprised to find in him the quiet, greyhaired, neat, little French gentleman near whom I took dinner at the Mills House a few days since. There seems to be but little about him save that eye of piercing brightness, to indicate the *great leader*.

No immediate prospect of a fight here, so far as *we* are able to see, though of course our means of information are limited.

A good deal of sickness in our Brigade, and an unusual proportion of the cases terminate fatally. Bad water, short and very bad rations are regarded as the causes, in connection with the damp atmosphere.

Capt. J. A. D. McKay of Harnett met with an accident yesterday which *might have been* serious. His pistol, which he was cleaning, accidentally "went off," and the ball passed through his arm. Fortunately the bone was not touched, and the wound though painful is not dangerous. In fact, a friend remarked that he *would give a hundred dollars for the wound*, as he would, with it, be sure of a *furlough!*

Yours, truly, 31st N. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS HARRINGTON LIGHT ARTILLERY, South Quay, Va., March 20.

Messrs. Editors: For more than twenty-four hours the sharp clatter of a heavy sleet, with snow, has rattled upon the roofs of our tents and shanties with the dismal accompaniment of a howling wind, and with night closing around us, the storm still rages with unabated fury.

What a night for the soldier when "on post," as sentinel or picket, is exposed to its pitiless peltings, scantily clad and with less than half rations of miserable food.

Oh! ye favored ones, who, comfortably sheltered from such a storm, loll in your easy chairs or lounge upon luxurious sofas, before a glowing hearth, while the storm-fiend shrieks without and your musings are undisturbed by his icy breath, deign one thought of sympathy for those who are exposed to privations, danger, hunger and cold, in defence of *your* fair homes, and *your* loved ones, *your* altars and *your* firesides; and on the morrow, when you arise from your warm couches, resolve that an active and unceasing benevolence shall mark your appreciation of God's mercies to yourselves and of the sufferings of the poor soldiers in your behalf. Think of his anxieties, and his fears for those who, at his home, far away, are dear to him as the apple of his eye; think how, without his protecting care and watchfulness, they may be languishing in sickness, or suffering the privations of want; and oh! as you value happiness here, or prize the hopes of bliss hereafter, open your hearts, your garners, and your store houses, and minister to them—visit them in their lonely homes, cheer them with your approving smiles, and relieve their daily, aye! their hourly wants: and so shall be your reward in Heaven.

Many of you, surrounded with plenty and comfort, and whose dear ones are safe from the privations and dangers of the camp and field, have been too long utterly oblivious of the soldier, who is fighting and enduring untold hardships, alike for you as himself; many of you have eagerly sought for and availed yourselves of the smallest opportunity to add one more to the thousand coins that uselessly encumber and fill your safes and purses, even at the expense of the soldier who has sacrificed *all* for his country, while you live at home in inglorious ease and fatten upon others' woes.

You have had your daily triple feasts, nor missed from your boards the luxuries to which in other days you were accustomed, while the soldier in the field receives barely enough of the commonest food to sustain life, and his family at home has suffered for actual necessaries. You have slept upon beds of down, and felt not a single icy breath of winter while you reposed; while the soldier, wrapped in a small tattered blanket, vainly sought for sleep upon the frozen ground.

Oh! you have been sadly neglectful, have much to answer for, but may God forgive you.

And you, ye heartless, miserable, wicked extortioners, down upon your knees, and with your heads in the vile dust, repent of your outrageous sins, and make restitution—ample—for your misdeeds, or woe, woe be to you.

We know you. We hear of your robberies, your murders. Lay not to your souls the "flattering unction," that because the soldier is away from his home, that your villainous conduct is unmarked, unknown. We read of them every day in tear-blotted letters from those whom we left in your care, trusting to your false promises. We hear of them in every sigh of the South wind as it comes to us, whispering of starving children and suffering wives. Oh! ye are marked, as indelibly as was Cain; and nothing but full repentance will save you from the wrath to come.

Now don't say to yourselves, in order to quiet "the stings of conscience," "I am not an extortioner, because I am no speculator," for such excuse won't pass current in the army.

A man need not be a speculator to be an extortioner. The principle has been laid down, and we will hold it good, *that every man will be considered an extortioner who at the close of this war is better off in worldly goods than when it commenced;* for as the soldier, who risks danger and death and sacrifices all comfort and ease in the struggle for our independence, cannot possibly make money, at eleven dollars per month—(especially as some of you, by hints and innuendoes, and while your pockets are filled with it, reflect upon the soundness of our currency, by saying, as an excuse for your filchings, "it may not be worth a cent,"—so *nobody* should make any, not even your magnanimous selves, who endure no other hardships than to remain at home in comfort and ease to fill your strong chests with title deeds to poor men's lands, purchased at low prices with the same currency which you expect "won't be worth a cent."

Then, *we know*, there are extortioners in every profession and walk in life among you.

We know, that the manufacturer who *tamely*(?) submits to the *starving* profit of seventy-five per cent. upon the products of his loom, while the soldier and his family are suffering therefor, is an extortioner, and doubly so, when, by bartering his wares for the necessaries of life, he cunningly manages to realize more, and strives to make the world believe he is doing an immense sight of good. O! ye hypocrites, your reward is sure; you had better prepare ropes to hang yourselves with.

And you gentlemen farmers and planters, stand forth, and listen to the indictment against you.

The soldiers for the country, upon their oaths declare, that not having the fear of God before your eyes, and instigated by the devil, you have deliberately and with malice aforethought, in divers places, and on divers occasions, not only refused to supply their wives and little ones with food at reasonable and fair rates, *as you promised to do*—your barns and smoke houses groaning beneath the weight of God's blessing—but have credulously listened to the speculator, who came to you with a *forged* authority from the government to purchase your surplus supplies, in order that you might get two dollars for corn instead of one, vainly trying to quiet your consciences by the thought that you were doing your country some service, in selling *to the government* at double your usual rates; and so say we all, *you are an extortioner.*

And unless ye repent in sackcloth and ashes, by planting *for the army*, and not for Europe, your lands shall be barren and your fig trees not bring fruit in their season.

A word of advice to the soulless, miserable speculator; go steal sheep and perhaps you may better your condition.

In conclusion: what right have you who stay at home in ease and comfort, what *moral* right, to make money at all, and especially by the sufferings of others, when the soldier who dares every danger, and sacrifices all he has and is in fighting for the country, not only makes none but grows poorer?

You are bound in decency and as the price of your exemption from the hardships of the army, to expend every cent over and above your expenses for your country.

Do it then, and do it willingly, and so will it be well with you and yours in the land. L. H. W.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

First Serg't ARCH'D P. MCKINNON, of Robeson county, was mortally wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec'r 13th, 1862. He lingered but a few days and died near the battle field on the 17th Dec'r. He was a member of the "Highland Boys," Co. G, 24th N. C. Reg't, and at the time of his death was in the 24th year of his age. After having escaped unharmed through the perils of many battles, he at last fell a martyr in struggling for the most sacred rights of his country. During the period of his illness he was sensible of no pain, his body being paralyzed from the effect of his fatal wound.

In the bloom of manhood, his premature death has been most deeply lamented, by a kind mother, a devoted sister, many friends and relatives, and by his brave associates in arms. Many of his comrades have fallen victims at the hands of our vile enemies, but none perhaps was more dearly beloved or highly esteemed than this noble young man, whose name will be spoken of but in praise though he is now numbered among the pale sleepers of the dead.

In life he was honored and respected, in death deeply mourned and regretted. He had many warm friends, for his kind heart could never make him enemies, and his most worthy parents have had many assurances that they were not alone in the endurance of such heart-rending sorrow. His eminent integrity and firmness of character had gained for him an enviable reputation. As a soldier he was brave and was always at his post, being actuated by a high sense of duty. In his dealings in civil life he was kind and generous toward his fellow man. He was moral and temperate in his habits and deportment and was not a victim to the many evil influences pertaining to a soldier's life. His last resting place is near the blood-stained field upon which he fell, where many of his brave associates are filling the honored soldier's grave beside him. Many a sigh from the ruthless stranger, and many a tear from an affectionate relative will yet be shed o'er the sacred mounds which so inadequately mark the hallowed spot where lie these gallant and honored heroes.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's honors blest!"—AMICUS.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the Hospital at Wilmington, 19th Feb'y, Private A. Massey, and at Charleston, 19th March, private Jas. P. Ferrell, both of Wake county, of Co. H, 31st Reg't.

At Mercer Hospital, in Savannah, Geo., David Stevens, Sergeant-Major of 61st N. C. T.

At Wayside Hospital, Charleston, S. C., 17th March, John W. Nelson, Co. B, 27th Reg't, aged 26.

On 3d March, in Greensboro', N. C., of typhoid fever, in the 27th year of his age, Wm. P. Wilson, Adjutant 27th Reg't. He had safely passed through the battles of Newbern, round Richmond, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, (where he was slightly wounded) and at Fredericksburg, Va. He was a good soldier and a young man of promise, in the prime of life. He will be remembered by the young of Fayetteville, where he once lived.

In Richmond, Sept. 7th, Dr. H. Walker Gardner, aged 27, from Wilmington, a surgeon in the Army.

In the Hospital at Richmond, of typhoid pneumonia, 12th February last, Mr. H. S. Swink, of the late Capt. A. A. Miller's company, 57th Regiment, aged about 38.

FROM EUROPE.

The Etna at New York on the 26th brings foreign news to the 12th ult. We annex a summary:—

THE TIMES ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The London Times concludes an editorial on American affairs as follows:—A hand will sooner or later be held out to the South, and when it is refused, as it undoubtedly will be, there will be no resource for such belligerents but to part in peace. That, as far as the features can be distinguished, is the present aspect of American politics. A strong and increasing party, which is tired of the war, consents to let an administration committed to the war carry out its policy by acts of revolutionary extravagance, satisfied in the meantime that such revolutions will have little effect, and that its own principles will have a powerful influence in determining events. That influence must necessarily tend to a settlement of the quarrel, and it is not likely to be impaired by a few weeks more of such disheartening spectacles as the war now presents.

The London Times of the 12th instant, in a leader on American affairs, remarks on the fact that the Americans are constantly sending off powerful armies to all sorts of places, and they seem to know and care nothing about them; but North and South alike look upon Vicksburg as the scene of a decisive struggle. The siege in regular form of this place will be almost as interesting to military men as that of Sebastopol.

A CONFEDERATE LOAN IN FRANKFORT.

Frankfort (March 6) correspondence of London Star.

The "Actionar" of this city has announced a loan in process of negotiation of £3,000,000 by the house of Raphael Erlanger, of this city and Paris, and says that the arrangements have been adopted, subject to the approval of the Confederate Senate at Richmond. Rumor says that $400,000 have been advanced on the loan by these houses on bills of exchange at 800 per cent. premium. The feeling of indignation against the persons engaged in this affair is very strong here, and to quiet this feeling it is publicly announced that none of it will be offered in Germany, only in England and France; that the loan is only made to enable the confederacy to pay old debts, and not for aiding or furnishing means for further war expenditure. The universal condemnation of this negotiation has doubtless led to this announcement.

Great regrets were expressed that any respectable house should be engaged in making a loan to establish a Confederate government, whose sole object in its disunion efforts was to properly protect and extend the institution of slavery. It is, however, quite a matter of doubt whether any such negotiation has been made, and in fact the leading bankers here very much doubt it.

Mr. Erlanger keeps silent on the subject. He is a very prudent, careful and cautious man, and his investments are mostly made here in real estate, and he has never been known to take hazardous risks. His son, the head of the house in Paris, as is well known, has scarcely been distinguished for the same good judgment and prudence as his father. It is not impossible that the Paris firm of Erlanger & Co. has lent the use of its name to the Confederate States to help negotiating a loan, as is asserted, to pay off old debts. This sum would not go far towards liquidating the indebtedness of the Confederate States, as will be seen from the report of Secretary Memminger, made to the Congress on the 10th January last.

ANOTHER ANGLO REBEL STEAMER.

Extract of a Mercantile letter from London to N. York.

At Queenstown, March 5, I saw a beautiful steamer, called the Banshee, from Liverpool, on her way to run the blockade. She was as straight as an arrow, about 150 feet long, raking masts, and funnels (two) of galvanized iron, setting very low in the water; said to be very fast, and constructed of steel plates, and in every particular a perfect beauty. I only hope that some of our blockaders will catch her. I cannot learn here of any more privateers being fitted out, and think that the English Government will soon take steps to prevent any more of that kind of craft leaving England for the benefit of the rebels.

WHAT THE NEW YORK HERALD SAYS

We believe (says the Herald) that the question of French intervention in our affairs has received a quietus in a dispatch recently issued by M. Drouyn de L'Huys to the Minister of the French government at Washington, which comprises an answer to Mr. Seward's memorable note of the 6th ultimo. The spirit of the despatch forwarded by M. Drouyn de L'Huys involves a withdrawal on the part of France from all further offer of mediation—a course which she has adopted with regret—and assumes henceforth the part of a simple spectator in the contest, confining herself to following merely the course of events. At the same time the Cabinet of Louis Napoleon expresses its sorrow that its suggestions, as expressed in its counsels on the 9th of January, were not more fully comprehended by Mr. Seward; but it declares that its opinions remain unchanged notwithstanding the arguments of our Secretary of State. The idea of French intervention may therefore be considered at an end, unless the "course of events" should again call it into life.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The English papers overflow with accounts of the marriage of the Prince of Wales in St. George's chapel, Windsor. It was a most brilliant affair. The royal pair left Windsor in the afternoon for the Isle of Wight, where they intended to spend the honeymoon. For the benefit of our lady readers we append a description of the bridal dresses:

Dress of the Bride.—On these occasions, we believe, the dress of the bride ranks in general estimation as only second in importance to the celebration of the ceremony itself, which is to be regretted, for a lady's dress, like a lady's beauty, can only be described by its effect. It is embroidered white silk, trimmed with silver, which can just be discerned in rich designs glittering between the snowy folds. The traditional white is not, however, departed from, though over all she wears a slight boddice with open sleeves of white silk, embroidered with silver, and which, falling tight, sets off her tapering waist and faultless symmetry of form to absolute perfection. Her gorgeous train of white and silver is borne by eight young ladies between the ages of fifteen and twenty, the very choice and flower of the fair scions of our most ancient houses.

The Bridal Bouquet was of the most beautiful description, being composed of orange blossoms, white rosebuds, rare orchideous flowers, and sprigs of myrtle, with a trimming of Honiton lace. The myrtle was, by express command of her Majesty, sent from Osborne, and was taken from plants reared from the sprigs used in the bridal bouquet.

The Bridesmaids.—It is quite superfluous to say how they looked, as, robed in snowy white and wrapped in veils, they followed their royal mistress with soft footsteps; though, as they were not going to be married, they seemed to think themselves relieved from the necessity of looking on the ground, and glanced about and turned to one and another, and made believe to look as if they did not know and hear that they commanded almost their full tribute of admiration, even behind such a lady in such a scene as this. Imagination must draw their pictures, for words would fail to paint them. Their dresses were all of white—a wonderful mixture of silk and lace, that made them seem ethereal in their lightness, as partly wrapped in long soft veils they passed as noiselessly as a vision which cannot be forgotten or described.

LATER.—The Asia at New York on the 28th brings foreign news to the 15th.

American Affairs.—Some American diplomatic correspondence has been published in England, and in Minister Adams' last letter are complaints relative to the Alabama. Mason was still urging the recognition of the South, and claiming the nullity of the blockade.

The Emancipation Society of Manchester had sent a protest to Earl Russell against the fitting out of vessels in England for the Rebels. Earl Russell replied that evidence on oath was required to enable proceedings to be taken.

The ship Prince of Wales, from Melbourne, reports that she was boarded on the 22d of February, in latitude 30 degrees, longitude 44 degrees west, by the pirate Alabama, who reported having destroyed 34 Federal vessels during her cruise.

Commercial.—Cotton was active at an advance of ½d.

Latest from the North.—Northern dates to the evening of the 28th ult have been received by the Petersburg Express. The only item of interest is a statement that the British steamer Nicholas I., has been captured by the U. S. gunboat Victoria, off Wilmington, N. C., and sent to Port Royal. Her cargo consists partly of powder and arms.

A Metalic Currency.—A gentleman just returned from the upper part of North Carolina, assures an Augusta contemporary that ten-penny nails are passing current there at five cents each.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Stirring News from the Coast.—CHARLESTON, March 31.—A gentleman who arrived in this city on the Savannah train Monday afternoon, from Church Flats, reported that the enemy had landed in force on Seabrook's or John's Island. He also reported three gunboats and a number of transports lying off the Island.

This news was confirmed by other passengers on the train, who also stated that a skirmish had already taken place between our own and the enemy's pickets. It was added that we had taken three prisoners, two of them severely wounded. Another rumor was that our pickets had been driven in, and that the enemy were advancing.

Gen. Hagood had ordered all females, children and non-combatants, to be removed from Adam's Run, and quite a number arrived with their baggage on the afternoon train. Adam's Run is about twelve miles distant from Seabrook's Island.

We have not learned of any official report of an engagement, but there is scarcely a doubt that the enemy are moving in the direction indicated. We may have startling news to-day. Different reports were afloat of the numbers of the enemy. Our forces there, however, are believed to be amply sufficient to give the invaders a warm welcome, and repeat the lessons of Pocotaligo and Secessionville.—*Courier.*

From St. Andrew's Bay.—CHARLESTON, March 30.—A party of Yankees landed at St. Andrew's, Fla., a few days since, for the purpose of plundering and burning. Capt. Robinson, with a portion of his command, fell upon them, and drove them to their boats—the Captain and his men wading in the water nearly up to their necks in pursuit—killing nine, and getting ten guns. The Yankees surrendered, but a sudden breeze coming up, they made their escape in their boats. When the Yankees surrendered, Capt. R. ordered his men to cease firing, or more of them would have been killed.—*Courier.*

Another Daring Exploit of Morgan's Men.—McMINNVILLE, March 28.—Capt. Lawrence Jones, of General Morgan's command, last week crossed the Cumberland river and captured a train of cars near Bowling Green, Ky., with a large number of Federal officers. He also succeeded in getting twenty five thousand dollars in funds.

Affairs in the Southwest.—MOBILE, March 28.—Dispatches from Ponchatoula, the 28th, state that our forces fell back on the 26th, and the enemy entered the town. On the 27th we drove them out three miles. The Yankees burnt the depot and fired several houses. The flames were extinguished to-day. Our pickets are drawn in, and a fight is imminent.

From Kinston.—KINSTON, March 31.—Editors State Journal: An engagement has doubtless taken place at or near Washington; heavy cannonading was heard in that direction all yesterday evening, and up to a late hour last night. Whether it was a picket skirmish with light artillery or a general engagement with the enemy I am not able to say.

Arrival of a French War Steamer.—The French vessel reported off the bar Sunday was the man-of-war steamer Catinat, from Havana. M. St. Andre, French Consul, communicated with her on Sunday afternoon.

We learn that the Catinat brings orders for M. St. Andre and family, together with the French Vice-Consul and family, to embark immediately on board that vessel for New York. It is expected that they will take their departure this morning. No provision is made, as far as known, for the appointment of any other Official Representative of their Government at this port during the absence of these gentlemen.

Chas. Courier, 31st.

STOCKS.—Confederate Bonds of the $15,000,000 loan are selling at auction in Richmond for 135; and those of the $100,000,000 loan at 105. Gold is lower, and the brokers in Richmond are paying $8 50 to $8 75 premium. The demand is light and transactions small. Bank notes dull at 60 to 70 cents premium. North Carolina Bonds 175.

Promotions, &c.—Lieut Col W R Cox has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 2d N C Troops, vice Wm P Bynum, resigned.

Maj Wm L Saunders has been promoted to the Lieut Colonelcy of the 46th Regiment N C Troops, vice W A Jenkins, resigned. Capt A C McAlister promoted to Major of this regiment, vice Saunders, promoted.

W W Kirkland, originally Colonel of the 21st N C Troops, has been re-elected to the Colonelcy, having been defeated in the reorganization.—*Raleigh St. Jour.*

We have frequent complaints of the failure of the Observer to reach subscribers in the army, and a number of them have felt obliged to transfer their papers to their families at home, finding it impossible to get them themselves in camp. This is a serious evil, for one of the few enjoyments the soldier can have in camp is the receipt of letters and papers from home. And we are inclined to think that the failure is owing to sheer neglect of the persons charged with the duties of conveying the papers from the post office to the regiment or brigade, for one subscriber writes to us that he got no papers whilst attached to a certain brigade, but that after being transferred to another brigade they came with

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

From Macaulay's History of England, Vol. 4th.

Still, however, the estimated revenue was not equal to the estimated expenditure. The year 1692 had bequeathed a large deficit to the year 1693; and it seemed probable that the charge for 1693 would exceed by about five hundred thousand pounds the charge for 1692. More than two millions had been voted for the army and ordnance, near two millions for the navy. Only eight years before fourteen hundred thousand pounds had defrayed the whole annual charge of government. More than four times that sum was now required. Taxation, both direct and indirect, had been carried to an unprecedented point; yet the income of the state still fell short of the outlay by about a million. It was necessary to devise something. Something was devised, something of which the effects are felt to this day in every part of the globe.

There was indeed nothing strange or mysterious in the expedient to which the government had recourse. It was an expedient familiar, during two centuries, to the financiers of the Continent, and could hardly fail to occur to any English statesman who compared the void in the Exchequer with the overflow in the money market.

During the interval between the Restoration and the Revolution the riches of the nation had been rapidly increasing. Thousands of busy men found every Christmas that, after the expenses of the year's house-keeping had been defrayed out of the year's income, a surplus remained; and how that surplus was to be employed was a question of some difficulty. In our time, to invest such a surplus, at something more than three per cent., on the best security that has ever been known in the world, is the work of a few minutes. But in the seventeenth century a lawyer, a physician, a retired merchant, who had saved some thousands and who wished to place them safely and profitably, was often greatly embarrassed. Three generations earlier a man who had accumulated wealth in a profession generally purchased real property or lent his savings on mortgage. But the number of acres in the kingdom had remained the same; and the value of those acres, though it had greatly increased, had by no means increased so fast as the quantity of capital which was seeking for employment. Many too wished to put their money where they could find it at an hour's notice, and looked about for some species of property which could be more readily transferred than a house or a field. A capitalist might lend on bottomry or on personal security; but if he did so, he ran a great risk of losing interest and principal. There were a few joint stock companies, among which the East India Company held the foremost place: but the demand for the stock of such companies was far greater than the supply. Indeed the cry for a new East India Company was chiefly raised by persons who had found difficulty in placing their savings at interest on good security. So great was that difficulty that the practice of hoarding was common. We are told that the father of Pope the poet, who retired from business in the City about the time of the Revolution, carried to a retreat in the country a strong box containing near twenty thousand pounds and took out from time to time what was required for household expenses; and it is highly probable that this was not a solitary case. At present the quantity of coin which is hoarded by private persons is so small that it would, if brought forth, make no perceptible addition to the circulation. But, in the earlier part of the reign of William the Third, all the greatest writers on currency were of opinion that a very considerable mass of gold and silver was hidden in secret drawers and behind wainscots.

The natural effect of this state of things was that a crowd of projectors, ingenious and absurd, honest and knavish, employed themselves in devising new schemes for the employment of redundant capital. It was about the year 1688 that the word stockjobber was first heard in London. In the short space of four years a crowd of companies, every one of which confidently held out to subscribers the hope of immense gain, sprang into existence: the Insurance Company, the Paper Company, the Lutestring company, the Pearl Fishery Company, the Glass Bottle Company, the Alum Company, the Blythe Coal Company, the Swordblade Company. There was a Tapestry Company which would soon furnish pretty hangings for all the parlours of the middle class and for all the bedchambers of the higher. There was a Copper Company which proposed to explore the mines of England, and held out a hope that they would prove not less valuable than those of Potosi. There was a Diving Company which undertook to bring up precious effects from shipwrecked vessels, and which announced that it had laid in a stock of wonderful machines resembling complete suits of armour. In front of the helmet was a huge glass eye like that of a cyclop; and out of the crest went a pipe through which the air was to be admitted. The whole process was exhibited on the Thames. Fine gentlemen and fine ladies were invited to the show, were hospitably regaled, and were delighted by seeing the divers in their panoply descend into the river and return laden with old iron and ship's tackle. There was a Greenland Fishing company which could not fail to drive the Dutch whalers and herring busses out of the Northern Ocean. There was a Tanning Company which promised to furnish leather superior to the best that was brought from Turkey or Russia. There was a society which undertook the office of giving gentlemen a liberal education on low terms, and which assumed the sounding name of the Royal Academies Company. In a pompous advertisement it was announced that the directors of the Royal Academies Company had engaged the best masters in every branch of knowledge, and were about to issue twenty thousand tickets at twenty shillings each. There was to be a lottery: 2000 prizes were to be drawn; and the fortunate holders of the prizes were to be taught, at the charge of the Company, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Spanish, conic sections, trigonometry, heraldry, japanning, fortification, bookkeeping and the art of playing the theorbo. Some of these companies took large mansions and printed their advertisements in gilded letters. Others, less ostentatious, were content with ink, and met at coffee houses in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange. Jonathan's and Garraway's were in a constant ferment with brokers, buyers, sellers, meetings of directors, meetings of proprietors. Time bargains soon came into fashion. Extensive combinations were formed, and monstrous fables were circulated, for the purpose of raising or depressing the price of shares. Our country witnessed for the first time those phenomena with which a long experience has made us familiar. A mania of which the symptoms were essentially the same with those of the mania of 1720, of the mania of 1825, of the mania of 1845, seized the public mind. An impatience to be rich, a contempt for those slow but sure gains which are the proper reward of industry, patience and thrift, spread through society. The spirit of the cogging dicers of Whitefriars took possession of the grave Senators of the City, Wardens of Trades, Deputies, Aldermen. It was much easier and much more lucrative to put forth a lying prospectus announcing a new stock, to persuade ignorant people that the dividends could not fall short of 20 per cent, and to part with five thousand pounds of this imaginary wealth for ten thousand solid guineas, than to load a ship with a well chosen cargo for Virginia or the Levant. Every day some new bubble was puffed into existence, rose buoyant, shone bright, burst and was forgotten.

The new form which covetousness had taken furnished the comic poets and satirists with an excellent subject; nor was that subject the less welcome to them because some of the most unscrupulous and most successful of the new race of gamesters were men in sad-coloured clothes and lank hair, men who called cards the devil's books, men who thought it a sin and a scandal to win or lose twopence over a backgammon board. It was in the last drama of Shadwell that the hypocrisy and knavery of these speculators was, for the first time, exposed to public ridicule. He died in November, 1692, just before his Stockjobbers came on the stage; and the epilogue was spoken by an actor dressed in deep mourning. The best scene is that in which four or five stern Nonconformists, clad in the full Puritan costume, after discussing the prospects of the Mousetrap Company and the Flea-killing Company, examine the question whether the godly may lawfully hold stock in a company for bringing over Chinese rope dancers. "Considerable men have shares," says one austere person in cropped hair and bands; "but verily I question whether it be lawful or not." These doubts are removed by a stout old Roundhead colonel who had fought at Marston Moor, and who reminds his weaker brother that the saints need not themselves see the rope-dancing, and that, in all probability, there will be no rope-dancing to see. "The thing," he says, "is like to take; the shares will sell well; and then we shall not care whether the dancers come over or no." It is important to observe that this scene was exhibited and applauded before one farthing of the national debt had been contracted. So ill-informed were the numerous writers, who at a later period, ascribed to the national debt the existence of stockjobbing and of all the immoralities connected with stockjobbing. The truth is that society had, in the natural course of its growth, reached a point at which it was inevitable that there should be stockjobbing whether there were a national debt or not, and inevitable also that, if there were a long and costly war, there should be a national debt.

How indeed was it possible that a debt should not have been contracted, when one party was impelled by the strongest motives to borrow, and another was impelled by equally strong motives to lend? A moment had arrived at which the government found it impossible, without exciting the most formidable discontents, to raise by taxation the supplies necessary to defend the liberty and independence of the nation; and, at that very moment, numerous capitalists were looking round them in vain for some good mode of investing their savings, and for want of such a mode, were keeping their wealth locked up, or were lavishing it on absurd projects. Riches sufficient to equip a navy which would sweep the German Ocean and the Atlantic of French privateers, riches sufficient to maintain an army which might retake Namur and avenge the disaster of Steinkirk, were lying idle, or were passing away from the owners into the hands of sharpers. A statesman might well think that some part of the wealth which was daily buried or squandered might, with advantage to the proprietor, to the taxpayer and to the State, be attracted into the Treasury. Why meet the extraordinary charge of a year by seizing the chairs, the tables, the beds of hardworking families, by compelling one country gentleman to cut down his trees before they were ready for the axe, another to let the cottages on his land fall to ruin, a third to take away his hopeful son from the University, when Change Alley was swarming with people who did not know what to do with their money and who were pressing everybody to borrow it.

It was often asserted at a later period by Tories, who hated the national debt most of all things, and who hated Burnet most of all men, that Burnet was the person who first advised the government to contract a national debt. But this assertion is proved by no trustworthy evidence, and seems to be disproved by the Bishop's silence. Of all men he was the least likely to conceal the fact that an important fiscal revolution had been his work. Nor was the Board of Treasury at that time one which much needed, or was likely much to regard, the counsels of a divine. At that Board sate Godolphin the most prudent and experienced, and Montague the most daring and inventive of financiers. Neither of these eminent men could be ignorant that it had long been the practice of the neighboring States to spread over many years of peace the excessive taxation which was made necessary by one year of war. In Italy this practice had existed through many generations. France had, during the war which began in 1672 and ended in 1679, borrowed not less than thirty millions of our money. Sir William Temple, in his interesting work on the Batavian federation, had told his countrymen that, when he was ambassador at the Hague, the single province of Holland, then ruled by the frugal and prudent De Witt, owed about five millions sterling, for which interest at four per cent. was always ready to the day, and that when any part of the principal was paid off the public creditor received his money with tears, well knowing that he could find no other investment equally secure. The wonder is not that England should have at length imitated the example both of her enemies and of her allies, but that the fourth year of her arduous and exhausting struggle against Lewis should have been drawing to a close before she resorted to an expedient so obvious.

On the fifteenth of December 1692 the House of Commons resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. Somers took the chair. Montague proposed to raise a million by way of loan: the proposition was approved; and it was ordered that a bill should be brought in. The details of the scheme were much discussed and modified; but the principle appears to have been popular with all parties. The moneyed men were glad to have a good opportunity of investing what they had hoarded. The landed men, hard pressed by the load of taxation, were ready to consent to anything for the sake of present ease. No member ventured to divide the House. On the twentieth of January the bill was read a third time, carried up to the Lords by Somers, and passed by them without any amendment.

By this memorable law new duties were imposed on beer and other liquors. These duties were to be kept in the Exchequer separate from all other receipts, and were to form a fund on the credit of which a million was to be raised by life annuities. As the annuitants dropped off, their annuities were to be divided among the survivors, till the number of survivors was reduced to seven. After that time, whatever fell in was to go to the public. It was therefore certain that the eighteenth century would be far advanced before the debt would be finally extinguished. The rate of interest was to be ten per cent. till the year 1700, and after that year seven per cent. The advantages offered to the public creditor by this scheme may seem great, but were not more than sufficient to compensate him for the risk which he ran. It was not impossible that there might be a counter-revolution; and it was certain that, if there were a counter revolution, those who had lent money to William would lose both interest and principal.

Such was the origin of that debt which has since become the greatest prodigy that ever perplexed the sagacity and confounded the pride of statesmen and philosophers. At every stage in the growth of that debt the nation has set up the same cry of anguish and despair. At every stage in the growth of that debt it has been seriously asserted by wise men that bankruptcy and ruin were at hand. Yet still the debt went on growing; and still bankruptcy and ruin were as remote as ever. When the great contest with Lewis the Fourteenth was finally terminated by the Peace of Utrecht, the nation owed about fifty millions; and that debt was considered, not merely by the rude multitude, not merely by foxhunting squires and coffee-house orators, but by acute and profound thinkers, as an incumbrance which would permanently cripple the body politic. Nevertheless trade flourished: wealth increased: the nation became richer and richer. Then came the war of the Austrian Succession; and the debt rose to eighty millions. Pamphleteers, historians and orators pronounced that now, at all events, our case was desperate. Yet the signs of increasing prosperity, signs which could neither be counterfeited nor concealed, ought to have satisfied observant and reflecting men that a debt of eighty millions was less to the England which was govered by Pelham than a debt of fifty millions had been to the England which was governed by Oxford. Soon war again broke forth; and, under the energetic and prodigal administration of the first William Pitt, the debt rapidly swelled to a hundred and forty millions. As soon as the first intoxication of victory was over, men of theory and men of business almost unanimously pronounced that the fatal day had now really arrived. The only statesman, indeed, active or speculative, who did not share in the general delusion was Edmund Burke. David Hume, undoubtedly one of the most profound political economists of his time, declared that our madness had exceeded the madness of the Crusaders. Richard Cœur de Lion and Saint Lewis had not gone in the face of arithmetical demonstration. It was impossible to prove by figures that the road to Paradise did not lie through the Holy Land: but it was possible to prove by figures that the road to national ruin was through the national debt. It was idle, however, now to talk about the road: we had done with the road: we had reached the goal: all was over: all the revenues of the island north of Trent and west of Reading were mortgaged. Better for us to have been conquered by Prussia or Austria than to be saddled with the interest of a hundred and forty millions. And yet this great philosopher—for such he was—had only to open his eyes, and to see improvement all around him, cities increasing, cultivation extending, marts too small for the crowd of buyers and sellers, harbors insufficient to contain the shipping, artificial rivers joining the chief inland seats of industry to the chief seaports, streets better lighted, houses better furnished, richer wares exposed to sale in statelier shops, swifter carriages rolling along smoother roads. He had, indeed, only to compare the Edinburgh of his boyhood with the Edinburgh of his old age. His prediction remains to posterity, a memorable instance of the weakness from which the strongest minds are not exempt. Adam Smith saw a little and but a little further. He admitted that, immense as the burden was, the nation did actually sustain it and thrive under it in a way which nobody could have foreseen. But he warned his countrymen not to repeat so hazardous an experiment. The limit had been reached. Even a small increase might be fatal. Not less gloomy was the view which George Grenville, a minister eminently diligent and practical, took of our financial situation. The nation must, he conceived, sink under a debt of a hundred and forty millions, unless a portion of the load were borne by the American colonies. The attempt to lay a portion of the load on the American colonies produced another war. That war left us with an additional hundred millions of debt, and without the colonies whose help had been represented as indispensable. Again England was given over, and again the strange patient persisted in becoming stronger and more blooming in spite of all the diagnostics and prognostics of State physicians. As she had been visibly more prosperous with a debt of a hundred and forty millions than with a debt of fifty millions, so she was visibly more prosperous with a debt of two hundred and forty millions than with a debt of a hundred and forty milions. Soon however the wars which sprang from the French Revolution, and which far exceeded in cost any that the world had ever seen, tasked the powers of public credit to the utmost. When the world was again at rest the funded debt of England amounted to eight hundred millions. If the most enlightened man had been told, in 1792, that, in 1815, the interest on eight hundred millions would be duly paid to the day at the Bank, he would have been as hard of belief as if he had been told that the government would be in possession of the lamp of Aladdin or of the purse of Fortunatus. It was in truth a gigantic, a fabulous debt; and we can hardly wonder that the cry of despair should have been louder than ever. But again that cry was found to have been as unreasonable as ever. After a few years of exhaustion, England recovered herself. Yet, like Addison's valetudinarian, who continued to whimper that he was dying of consumption till he became so fat that he was shamed into silence, she went on complaining that she was sunk in poverty till her wealth showed itself by tokens which made her complaints ridiculous. The beggared, the bankrupt society not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but, while meeting those obligations, grew richer and richer so fast that the growth could almost be discerned by the eye. In every county, we saw wastes recently turned into gardens: in every city, we saw new streets, and squares, and markets, more brilliant lamps, more abundant supplies of water: in the suburbs of every great seat of industry, we saw villas multiplying fast, each embosomed in its gay little paradise of lilacks and roses. While shallow politicians were repeating that the energies of the people were borne down by the weight of the public burdens, the first journey was performed by steam on a railway. Soon the island was intersected by railways. A sum exceeding the whole amount of the national debt at the end of the American war was, in a few years, voluntarily expended by this ruined people in viaducts, tunnels, embankments, bridges, stations, engines. Meanwhile taxation was almost constantly becoming lighter and lighter: yet still the Exchequer was full. It may be now affirmed without fear of contradiction that we find it as easy to pay the interest of eight hundred millions as our ancestors found it, a century ago, to pay the interest of eighty millions.

It can hardly be doubted that there must have been some great fallacy in the notions of those who uttered and of those who believed that long succession of confident predictions, so signally falsified by a long succession of indisputable facts. To point out that fallacy is the office rather of the political economist than of the historian. Here it is sufficient to say that the prophets of evil were under a delusion. They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between the case of an individual who is in debt to another individual and the case of a society which is in debt to a part of itself; and this analogy led them into endless mistakes about the effect of the system of funding. They were under an error not less serious touching the resources of the country. They made no allowance for the effect produced by the incessant progress of every experimental science, and by the incessant efforts of every man to get on in life. They saw that the debt grew; and they forgot that other things grew as well as the debt.

A long experience justifies us in believing that England may, in the twentieth century, be better able to bear a debt of sixteen hundred millions than she is at the present time to bear her present load. But be this as it may, those who so confidently predicted that she must sink, first under a debt of fifty millions, then under a debt of eighty millions, then under a debt of a hundred and forty millions, then under a debt of two hundred and forty millions, and lastly under a debt of eight hundred millions, were beyond all doubt under a twofold mistake. They greatly overrated the pressure of the burden: they greatly underrated the strength by which the burden was to be borne.

It may be desirable to add a few words touching the way in which the system of funding has affected the interests of the great commonwealth of nations. If it be true that whatever gives to intelligence an advantage over brute force and to honesty an advantage over dishonesty has a tendency to promote the happiness and virtue of our race, it can scarcely be denied that, in the largest view, the effect of this system has been salutary. For it is manifest that all credit depends on two things, on the power of a debtor to pay debts, and on his inclination to pay them. The power of a society to pay debts is proportioned to the progress which that society has made in industry, in commerce, and in all the arts and sciences which flourish under the benignant influence of freedom and of equal law. The inclination of a society to pay debts is proportioned to the degree in which that society respects the obligations of plighted faith. Of the strength which consists in extent of territory and in number of fighting men, a rude despot who knows no law but his own childish fancies and headstrong passions, or a convention of socialists which proclaims all property to be robbery, may have more than falls to the lot of the best and wisest government. But the strength which is derived from the confidence of capitalists, such a despot, such a convention, never can possess. That strength,—and it is a strength which has decided the event of more than one great conflict,—flies, by the law of its nature, from barbarism and fraud, from tyranny and anarchy, to follow civilization and virtue, liberty and order.

Confederate Finances.—We concur with our contemporary of the Mercury, in another very important matter, besides that of Confederate Fundables. The burden of taxation, State and Confederate, should be laid as lightly as possible on our suffering people of the present day. We of to-day are paying the price of our righteous war of defence, in blood and wounds and death, in hearts wrung and anguished by the loss of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, and in every sort of personal privation and suffering, and it is but just and right that posterity should pay, in money, the price of that heritage of freedom, prosperity and glory, which we will bequeath them, by the successful prosecution of that war. Most of us will pass from the stage of existence, long before we can enjoy any compensation for the blood we are now lavishly expending, and the sufferings we are now painfully enduring, while posterity will reap all the advantages, political and commercial, public and private, of Southern emancipation from Northern thraldom. Let our authorities then, State and Confederate, fearlessly task and stretch the public credit, to its utmost extent and extremest bound, in order to carry on the war, so that taxation may not crush to the earth our already overburthened people. *So mote it be.*

Charleston Courier.

Flogging in the Army.—The Senate has passed the House bill to arrest flogging. It provides that no soldier convicted by a court martial or military court, shall suffer punishment by whipping or stripes upon his person, and that deserters shall suffer death or imprisonment in a penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

Soldiers' Postage.—The Senate has passed the bill introduced by Judge Baker of Florida which provides that all newspapers directed to any officer, musician or private in the active service of the Confederate States may be transmitted through the mails free of postage, provided that in all cases the address shall contain a description of the party to whom the paper is sent, stating his military title, if an officer, or company and regiment, if a musician or private, and provided further, that this act shall not be so construed as to extend to newspapers transmitted by carriers, or express companies, or received through them.

State Council.—The governor has called a meeting of his Council in Raleigh on 10th inst.

From the Raleigh Standard.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BY GOVERNOR Z. B. VANCE.

Those peculiar calamities which often befall a nation struggling for existence, are about to come upon us, in the shape of a scarcity of provisions and a threatened famine. Whilst it is still believed there is enough in the country, if fairly distributed, it is certain there is none to spare; and there is danger that insufficient preparation will be made for the ensuing season, and that a considerable proportion of the labor of the country will be devoted to the production of crops other than breadstuffs.

The Legislature having adjourned without taking action to prevent this much dreaded state of things and it not being deemed expedient to call it together again so early after its adjournment, I have deemed it my duty to address you in this extraordinary manner, praying you, of your own will, to avert it. And I am confident that the largehearted patriotism—the wonderful generosity which last year filled to overflowing the store-houses of our quartermasters, in response to my call in behalf of our naked soldiers, has not yet deserted the farmers of North Carolina.

By universal consent, there is allowed to be but one danger to our speedy and triumphant success, and that is, *the failure of our provisions.* Our victorious soldiers now constitute the best army in the world; arms and munitions are abundant; time and experience have given us admirable leaders, and everything is prosperous and hopeful, except in the field and work shop. Everything depends now upon the industry and patriotism of the farmer. Now that so many brawny arms which were wont to hold the plow have gone into the ranks, unless those still at home strain every nerve to produce bread, our cause may be ruined. Without bread, the soldier has neither strength nor courage; without bread the cries of his little ones at home will reach his ears in the distant camps, and cast a sickening chill upon his heart. No bravery, no skill, nor device, nor human wisdom, can cope with that dreaded enemy—famine. While our brave defenders are facing death upon the field, we at home must sustain and feed them, or in vain will their blood be spilled. Our duties, though less glorious and pretending, are equally as important and well defined. Though not battling with the living and embodied enemies of our country, we are yet in her service, and struggling with a far more dangerous and insidious destroyer. And as the soldier who shirks the conflict and deserts his comrades in the hour of battle, is a coward or a traitor, so equally is he who withholds his hands from the plow, or guides it to the production of those crops which produce *money* and not bread, though he may not so intend it. The humblest mother in all the land, who amid the harrowing cares of a helpless family, can find time to plant a few potatoes near her cabin door; the poorest little boy, whose infant and unskilled hands may plant a few hills of corn, or gather the sheaves of harvest, will each do a more acceptable service in the sight of God and his countrymen and is worthy of more honor than he who raises a thousand bales of cotton or a hundred hogsheads of tobacco, and ostentatiously donates a small portion to some "Aid Society."

The bright sunshine again warms and dries the earth. We must use it to our salvation or neglect it to our destruction. Plant, sow, dig and plough; corn, oats, potatoes—anything and everything which will support life. Let everybody take to the fields, where the plough, not the maddening wheels of artillery, furrow the generous soil. These will prove the real fields of victory and independence. Hundreds of able-bodied young men in our towns and villages—non-producers—who having procured substitutes or exemptions, now idle their time about empty stores, or other unprofitable places, should be growing something, and adding to instead of diminishing the general fund. Let none be idle. And above all, my countrymen, let none plant cotton or tobacco. Though the prices are high and the temptation great, your profits would be made from the blood of brave men and the suffering of helpless women and children. Your children and your children's children would reap an abundant and enduring harvest of scorn, and the remembrance of the manner in which your wealth was gained would burn into your conscience to the hour of death.

Whilst I thus appeal to you in behalf of the preparations for another year, it is also my duty to speak of the present. Ninety days will bring us to harvest, and I am confident we can reach it without actual suffering, if all parties will do as duty and Christianity prompt. Let all who have to spare, divide liberally with those who have not. Sell to the County and State agents when your neighbors are supplied, and do not wait for it to be impressed. Impressed it certainly will be, before our armies shall be disorganized by the suffering of their families for want of that which you can spare, and for which a fair price will be offered you. Allowance your work hands and your negroes. They are no better than the soldiers who live on half their daily portion. Put your stock in the woods and upon grass the moment they can live upon it, and conscientiously devote the saving to your neighbor's children, whose father or brother is fighting your battles. Let the magistrates see that distillation is arrested, by issuing promptly process against every man who dares to waste the precious grains of life in defiance of law. Avoid, above all things, mob violence. Broken laws will give you no bread, but much sorrow; and when forcible seizures have to be made to avert starvation, let it be done by your County or State agents. Should Providence favor our growing crops, a plenteous harvest will, I trust and believe, greet our gallant soldiers, again victorious through another campaign, and bring us to the blessed day of Peace and Independence.

In order that the most effectual means in our power may be speedily and systematically adopted, both for the husbanding and distribution of our present supplies, and for securing a large provision crop for the next year, I earnestly recommend that meetings of the farmers and planters of each county and neighborhood of the State be held immediately, to express their condemnation of cotton and tobacco planting, and to devise means of mutual aid and assistance in the trials of the coming season. Much good can be done in this way and a wholesome public opinion set forth, more powerful, perhaps, to steer us past our impending dangers than the fines and penalties of a statute. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Z. B. VANCE.

Raleigh, April 2, 1863.

A Man Murdered.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that a dead body was found on Tuesday in Smith's creek, about a mile from the Depot in that town. There was a deep cut on the top of the head, apparently by an axe, and various stabs on the body. It appeared to be a stranger, dressed in black broadcloth coat, doeskin pants and cut velvet vest. He had sandy hair, a short goatee, was about five feet seven or eight inches high, and had a plain flat gold ring on the little finger of one of his hands. No shoes nor hat. There were signs of a struggle on the margin of the creek.

P. S. The body has been identified as that of Wm. Childers, belonging to Richmond, Va., for some time past employed in the workshops of the W. and W. Railroad. The parties arrested are H. V. Runciman and Wm. Wright Parker.

Wilmington Journal.

Sale of State Bonds.—The bids for the bonds offered for sale by Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Pres't of the Chatham R. R. Company, were opened yesterday at the office of the Public Treasurer. We learn that $5,000 of the bonds exchanged with the city of Raleigh brought 30 per cent. premium, and $5,000 exchanged with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, 25 per cent. The residue, $40,000, was taken at 19½ per cent. premium. Of the unsuccessful bids some were for 19, some 18, some 16¼, and large numbers at 15 per cent. premium, and numbers at lower premiums.

Raleigh Progress, 2d.

High Prices.—The Milton Chronicle states that at the sale of the Herndon property, in Oxford last week, forty negroes, young and old, averaged $1,800 each. A miller sold for $4,400. A five dollar gold coin was put up and brought $21.

A Successful Vessel.—The steamer Cornubia has arrived at a Confederate port. She brings a cargo on Government account, we presume. This vessel makes a trip about once a fortnight.

Last week, in mentioning the names of persons who were selling corn to the poor at $1, we forgot to mention A. Brevard Davidson of this county, who has done his part nobly in this respect, not only selling corn to the needy at $1 per bushel, but he has supplied some families gratis.

Charlotte Democrat.

An old Fashioned Trade.—One of our largest farmers in this county, the other day, made a trade with a manufacturer of cotton goods for 1,000 yards of osnaburgs at twelve-and-a-half cents per yard, to be paid for in corn at fifty cents per bushel. This same farmer, a short time ago, sold the Government a thousand bushels corn at one dollar per bushel. He had more corn than he needed for his own use, and very properly disposed of it instead of holding it for an exorbitant price.

Charlotte Democrat.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 304

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That according to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly. By order of

Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.

J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. [R. P.] 16-3t

$240 REWARD.

THE sum of Two Hundred and Forty Dollars will be paid to any officer or soldier of the army or Militia, or to any citizen, for the apprehension and confinement in any jail of the State, of the following named Deserters from Co. G, 24th N. C. T., viz: WILLIAM WILSON, ZOROBABLE WILSON and ISAAC WILKINS. William Wilson is 37 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, rather of a red complexion, brown eyes, dark hair, and upon the whole has a mean, sneaking appearance; he is the leader of the gang, and first cowardly deserted his company at Madison C. H., Virginia, on the 8th day of Oct. 1862; on the 5th of March 1863 he returned to the company, and on the night of the 28th of March 1863, without any cause whatever, he again deserted. Zorobable Wilson is 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high; the same description of countenance which applies to his brother William Wilson will truly apply to him; he will be arrested with difficulty as he is a great coward and will run rather than look at a loaded gun—he ran at the battle of Sharpsburg almost before the battle commenced and before any one was hurt, clearly showing that he was the only coward in the company. Isaac Wilkins is 26 years old, dark complexion, mean looking, grey eyes, and is 5 feet 8 inches high. He will be known by his down cast look and grins while talking.

The above reward of Two Hundred and Forty Dollars will be paid by the "Highland Boys," Co. G, 24th N. C. T., for the arrest and confinement of the above named Deserters, or Eighty Dollars for either one of them. And in behalf of my company I would say that the above reward is offered because the above mentioned men have endeavored to bring disgrace upon the company; which has never *wavered* or *faltered* in the face of the foe.

A. A. McIVER,
Capt. Comd'g Co. G, 24th N. C. T.

Goldsboro', N. C., March 30, 1863. 16-4t

LAND AND NEGROES
FOR SALE.

ON the 22d of April, I will sell to the highest bidder, 965 acres of LAND, 14 miles below Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River. There is a dwelling house containing six rooms, and other buildings, all in good repair. I will also sell, at the same time and place, another tract of Land containing 885 acres, in Bladen county, adjoining the land of Mrs. Sarah Wright and Thad. Love, and on the old Stage Road leading from Fayetteville to Wilmington. The improvements on this tract are very good, and there are no healthier locations in the State than the above.

I will also sell, at the same time, TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG AND LIKELY NEGROES, together with Horses, Mules, Cattle, Corn, Fodder, &c. &c.

Terms of sale CASH.

JOHN T. WRIGHT.

April 1, 1863. 16-3tpd

Wood Cutters Wanted.

FOUR HANDS wanted to cut WOOD for Salt Works on the Sound. High wages and good rations furnished. Apply to S. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, April 2. 16-3t

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON & CO.

Jan. 19 95-1tf

Land, Rosin and a Turpentine Still
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer for sale at Mary's Garden, on Tuesday the 28th day of April next, a tract of LAND containing about 34 acres. Also about 250 bbls. ROSIN and a 15 bbl. TURPENTINE STILL, with all the fixtures in good order. A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required.

JAMES JENKINS,
Adm'r of Angus Shaw, dec'd.
BENJAMIN F. SHAW.

March 9, 1863. 10-its

HORSE FOR SALE.

A YOUNG BAY MARE, four years old next month; works well, for sale at $175. Or if preferred, a MULE, ranging from $100 to $350. Apply at farm of JAMES M. SMITH.

March 28. 15-5tipd

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

March 2. 7ltf

Green Hyson and Imperial Tea.

A VERY superior article, for sale by E. L. PEMBERTON.

April 2, 1863. 16-2ti

For Sale on Consignment.

200 PAIRS MISS'S GAITERS and SHOES;
75 " Children's Shoes.

A variety of Spring and Summer Coats and Vests, Silk Fringes, Bonnet Ribbons, &c., at JOSEPH OTTARBURG'S, Near Railroad Depot.

Fayetteville, March 19. 12-16tpd

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 1[illegible], 186[illegible]. [illegible]

WAR NEWS.

A Dash into Williamsburg.—RICHMOND, April 2.—On last Sunday morning Col. Tabb of Gen. Wise's command, with several hundred cavalry, made a dash into Williamsburg. The yankee garrison, though greatly outnumbering the attacking force, being taken by surprise, fled precipitately in the direction of Yorktown. Several of the fugitives were cut down and others taken prisoners. Col. Tabb took possession of the post office, and having secured the mail and several thousand dollars in greenbacks, retired leisurely with his prisoners.—*Examiner.*

A Success in the Southwest.—RICHMOND, April 2.—A dispatch from Ponchatoula, on the Jackson and New Orleans railroad, dated March 29th, states that a regiment of our troops, commanded by Col. Miller, of Vicksburg, had attacked and routed the enemy at that point, capturing a number of prisoners. The Yankees in their flight set fire to a large amount of stores that they had accumulated at Ponchatoula.—*Ex'm'r.*

Gen. Forrest's Late Expedition.—A Tennessee correspondent writes to the Richmond Enquirer the following account of Forrest's late Yankee hunt:—

SHELBYVILLE, March 27.—Good news for you, my jolly blades of the Virginia cavalry! We have a swarthy, dark-eyed, Spanish-looking *Caballero* here in the West—Nelson Bedford Forrest by name—who has a soul after your own heart, a fearless spirit of his own, and a keen, trenchant, military perception. He has just done "such deeds" as the man in the play says!

He has dashed thirty miles into the heart of the camp of Rosecranz. The hoofs of his horses have clattered over the dirt roads within ear-shot of a fortified town. His guns have echoed into the State Capital. He has captured an important garrison, destroyed a main railroad causeway, and ridden off safely with eight hundred prisoners and a large supply of stores! What d'ye think of that, my lads?

Brentwood was the place. It is a beautiful meadow covered hill-land, watered by the Harpeth. An arcadia of a region, *nine miles out of Nashville.* To reach it Forrest was obliged to cross the Duck twice, sweep far around to the right and come in at dawn upon the amazed garrison, thirty miles in rear of Rosecranz's advance picket. The fight was brief and not very desperate. We lost a few men, they about a dozen. All hope of a forward movement on Columbia is thus cut off for the present. Our little friend Rosecranz must stop to repair damages for the next fortnight.

One of these days, when I have plenty of time and the Enquirer plenty of room, I will give you some personal account of this man Forrest. He is what Bob Acres would call a devil of a fellow. Even now he is on a fresh trail. He scarcely finishes one piece of mischief before he begins another. His motto is in the words of one of Homer's heroes,

"One venturous game this hand has won to-day,
Another gallant yet remains to play!"

A Sign.—Gov. Seymour of New York (so the papers say, but it is evidently Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, now a candidate for that office which he once before held,) has written a letter to the Hartford (Ct.) Times, disavowing the war resolution of the Convention recently held in that city. He says:

"If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state, that knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it to take a part in its doings—and that having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort, as a means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I follow, gentlemen, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of any such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of the country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for the reproach and commiseration of the civilized world. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR."

The decline of Gold in New York.—By our last advices gold was worth only 139, a decline of nearly 33 cents. We learn from an intelligent gentleman, recently from Baltimore, that this result has been brought about by an agreement amongst the Wall street brokers to enable Secretary Chase to carry out some financial scheme. Our informant was told by a Baltimore broker of this agreement previous to the fall in gold, and at the time the broker predicted that after the temporary decline gold would suddenly bound up to 150 premium.—*Examiner.*

The Nitre Bureau.—Capt. Finnie, chief of the Nitre Bureau in the mining District of East Tennessee, shipped during the last week from Knoxville, Jonesboro' and Zollicoffer, 52,674 pounds of Nitre. When Capt. Finnie was appointed to this district of East Tennessee, the amount produced had never exceeded 1200 or 1500 pounds in any month, but now we are assured that while we hold East Tennessee, the supply of nitre for all Southern powder mills will be abundant.—*Richmond Whig.*

Soldiers' Tobacco.—The Senate bill allowing a ration of tobacco has been reconsidered in the Senate. This measure, and in a liberal form, ought decidedly to be passed into law. There is plenty of tobacco in the country, but at the present monstrous prices it needs almost the whole of a soldier's pay to provide a luxury, which is to very many a necessity.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Bibles from England.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., who went abroad to obtain Bibles, and religious books for the Confederate army, has been most kindly received, and has met with a large measure of success. Though he was instructed to purchase from the B. and E. Bible Society, the board of managers of that institution preferred to make him a grant of 10,000 Bibles, 50,000 Testaments and 250,000 Gospels and Psalms—a munificent gift valued at not less than $20,000.

Wheat Crop.—A letter from Milledgeville says:

"Members of the Legislature bring from all sections cheering accounts of the wheat crop, and, what is still better, they report—with the exception of a few of the upper counties—an abundance of provisions in the country, provided those who hold it can be made to disgorge."

Speculation.—The spirit of speculation pervades all business transactions, from the sale of a quart of ground peas to the sale of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stock. A little boy came to Raleigh a day or two since and offered *two copper cents* as specie, expecting a premium on it. "We are all children of a larger growth."

Ral. Standard.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1863.

Change of Terms.—In consequence of another large advance in the price of printing paper and other expenses, we have been compelled to change our terms of subscription, &c., for which see first page.

March 5, 1863.

We have returned, at some expense of postage and trouble, various amounts sent to us by persons to renew subscriptions expiring after this date (16th) or to commence with this date, apparently expecting the paper to be sent at old rates. Henceforth receipts will be sent for the time for which the money will pay at new rates, and if any one is dissatisfied thereat the money will be refunded on application.

Gov. Vance's Address.—We gladly direct the readers' attention to the admirable appeal of Gov. Vance to the farmers of North Carolina not to plant anything but what is good for food. Like everything said or written by the Governor, there is practical common sense and patriotism in every line of this document, so presented as to make their way to the conscience and judgment of every true man. Read it, farmers! read it, "idlers about empty stores!" and above all, read it, our countrywomen! for if you will take the matter in hand, as you have done the Aid Societies, it will be strange indeed if there be not plenty of food produced to sustain your husbands and sons and brothers in the field as well as the little ones at home. Every woman now reads the newspapers, and every one who does will bless the Governor for this timely appeal for bread.

The Confederate Tax Bill.—It is probably fortunate that the tax bill was published after being passed in secret session by the House of Representatives and before it goes to the Senate, for some of its crudities and inequalities may thus be pointed out by the third House—the Press. The Whig, for instance, specifies two items, the tax of 20 per cent. upon the gross profits of money brokers and of 2½ per cent. upon the entire sales of commercial brokers, which is a tax of the whole of their gross profits, as their commission upon sales is but 2½ per cent. As the bill has a retrospective operation, the tax being levied upon all sales since 1st Jan'y last, a produce broker in this town informs us that it will take from him not only all his gross receipts from his business as such, but $200 besides. This useful class will have to "work for nothing and find themselves," or, which they will doubtless prefer, raise their charges to 5 per cent., when the tax will come out of their principals and not out of themselves.

Another singular feature of the bill is, that whilst the enormous tax of 14 per cent. is laid upon all profits of business not otherwise specifically taxed, that tax on the profits of banks, gas companies, telegraph, express and manufacturing companies is doubled—28 per cent. The only conclusion we can come to from this is, that the Congress has already commenced the war upon banks and manufactures, with a view to their destruction. Governments are in the habit of taxing odious descriptions of business so heavily as to destroy them, and with that purpose in view. But it does not seem to us wise at present to indulge such a spirit towards the banks, which have generally gone their utmost length to sustain the government, by loans and facilities of every kind within their power, nor towards manufactures, as to which the great regret is that we have not more of them, to supply adequate clothing for the army and the people. Congress has indicated a purpose to restrict the profits of manufacturers to 30 per cent., such a bill having passed one House. Take from this 28 per cent., and it will leave about 21 per cent. upon their capital—equal to 4 per cent. in ordinary times. If manufacturers continue to run their mills in the face of such hostile legislation, it will be owing to their patriotism, which would induce them to work for nothing rather than to diminish the resources of the country.

The taxes, whatever they may be, will doubtless be paid cheerfully, as required by manifest necessity; but it is very important that Congress should levy them in such fair and equal proportions as to command public approval.

Congressional Elections.—The Richmond Whig says that a bill has been reported to the House of Representatives providing for an election of members of that House by General ticket instead of by the District system as at present. The Whig favors the plan, as one that must be adopted because much of our territory is in yankee possession and elections cannot be held in many districts. Ten of sixteen districts in Virginia are partly or altogether held by the yankees; in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana it is quite as bad; and in Missouri and Kentucky elections can nowhere be held unless things change. Even in the present House, the Whig says there are members whose poll books show less than a hundred votes, and most of these would not bear scrutiny. It is to avoid this and yet give to each State its full weight in Congress that the Whig advocates the change. We are altogether opposed to it. Without entering into a wider discussion of the question, we may mention an objection which ought to be fatal. It will deprive of a voice in Congress very nearly half of the people of each State, so soon as we divide into parties, as we shall when the war ends and men begin to differ on all questions connected with the conduct of affairs. Thus, there will be two parties in North Carolina. One may outnumber the other by ten thousand votes or by ten votes, and the majority, whether they be ten thousand or ten, will elect the whole delegation from their own partisans, and leave the minority without a voice in Congress. There are other very strong objections; but we need not state them, for we cannot believe that the bill will pass.

Extortion and Speculation.—A friend, who has been a soldier and who has been serving the cause quite as effectually since he left the army, a day or two ago expressed his regret to us that we had published a communication in the last Observer signed "L. H. W." He feared that soldiers in the army, seeing such a communication in this paper, would believe it a true picture of the condition of things at home, make themselves miserable in consequence while away, and come home embittered against all their neighbors. It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat that we publish many communications whose views are very far from being ours. So with that alluded to. But it was a soldier's complaint, and it is a great deal better that it should be out of him than that it should be suppressed and cause more mischief by that very fact than a thousand such publications could do. We beg our soldiers to believe, as they may see in every issue of the Observer, that the people at home are not all devils, or that if they are, "the devil is not so black as he is painted." There *is* extortion, and there *is* speculation, as there is much other evil-doing both here and in the army; but there is also much good left. If we may judge other parts of the State by our own people of Fayetteville and Cumberland, and we see no reason for applying a different judgment, very much indeed is done for the soldier's family and for other poor, and good men and women are continually striving to increase it. There is suffering here of course; there always is; but we believe there is as little, probably less, than was ever known just here.

Gen. Smith.—Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, who was so popular while in command in North Carolina, but who resigned for some cause not made public, is said to have tendered his services to Gen. Beauregard as a volunteer in any capacity in which he can be useful to the country. We hope that the report of such noble conduct will be confirmed. He is regarded as one of the best officers in the Confederacy. He is now in Savannah.

The Warsaw Stage.—The Wilmington Journal complains, and with great reason, of the present schedule on the route from this place to Warsaw. The stage leaves there every afternoon about five hours before the arrival of the Northern and Southern mails, which consequently lie there nearly twenty hours! And going down, it seems from the Journal's statement, that the Stage reaches Warsaw an hour or two after the departure of the mails North and South, or that our mails lie in the Post Office at Warsaw nearly twenty-fours! Part of this evil is the result of the late change of schedule on the W. & W. Road. The Journal calls upon the Observer to join it in endeavoring to effect a remedy. We have been engaged personally in the effort for a fortnight past, one of our means being a direct appeal by letter to the Post Office Department. When we wrote that letter, however, we did not know that the Fayetteville mail reached Warsaw just after the cars had left for Wilmington; we supposed that it arrived at Warsaw in time for the down train, though too late for that going North.

We cannot doubt that the Department will remedy such glaring evils.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—It being out of the question to get molasses at present, let every farmer plant every seed that he can obtain of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and make all he can of the sirup, which is an excellent substitute. It was profitably made before the war at less than 50 cents a gallon; yet we shall not fail to see it selling this Summer at $5 a gallon, unless the war should end. The proper time for planting is said to be late in April or early in May. The seed must be sown in good soil, and far removed from broom corn or other plants which bear seed at the top of the stalk. It will yield from 100 to 150 gallons of sirup to the acre and a large quantity of seed and fodder suitable for food for stock. After the cane is run through the mill, there is much juice left in the stalk, which should be fed to hogs. At $3 per gallon for the sirup, it is more profitable than tobacco at $40 per hundred.

North Carolina Bonds.—A statement of the sales of Bonds on the 1st inst. by Mr. Battle, President of the Chatham Railroad, is copied elsewhere. The Standard states in addition, that a citizen of Savannah, Geo., was the successful bidder for the $10,000 at 125 and 130; a citizen of Warren county obtained the $40,000 at $119½. Only $50,000 were advertised and sold. Besides a number of lower bids, there were proposals for $230,600 at figures varying from 115 to 130.

Stocks.—Confederate Bonds of the $15,000,000 loan are selling in Richmond at 135½ and interest; of the $100,000,000 loan (long dates) at 108. North Carolina 6 per cents (old issue) at 185; 8 per cents. at 125 and interest. Gold and silver have declined, and are expected to be lower. The brokers are now paying 3 50 premium.

At Raleigh, W. R. Richardson & Co. report Confederate Bonds at 108 and interest; C. S. Treasury notes payable in 2 years 1½ per cent. premium; N. C. 6 per cents., new issue, 115 to 120. Bank notes 60 to 65 premium; silver 3 25 and gold 3 50 premium.

Education of Soldiers' Orphans.—The Rev'd Dr. Deems is engaged in the laudable work of raising a fund for the education of the children of soldiers who lose their lives in this war. He has obtained subscriptions to the amount of $56,000, of which upwards of $13,000 were subscribed in Raleigh. The Christian Advocate mentions the following as among the large subscribers: George W. Mordecai, Esq. of Raleigh, $2,500; Dr John F. Foard of Rowan, $2,500; Wm Grimes Esq. of Raleigh, $1,000; Rev'd J. M. Hunt of Granville, $1,000; Rev'd W. H. Cunninggim of Raleigh, $1,000.

The Christian Advocate Revived.—We are glad to see the Raleigh Christian Advocate again upon our table, edited, as formerly, by the Rev. Wm E. Pell. The establishment is owned by an incorporated company, capital $25,000, of which the half has already been subscribed. Besides the publication of the Advocate, the company design to commence the publication of school and religious books, tracts, &c., so soon as the necessary presses and materials can be obtained.

Basis of Valuation.—For the information of Boards of Valuation the Public Treasurer publishes the following instruction from the Attorney General of N. C.:—

"In estimating the cash value of land and slaves, the District Boards of Valuation ought to take as a basis or standard, the currency in which the taxes are to be paid. Confederate and State Treasury notes are taxed as money by the Revenue act, and by law tax-payers are authorised to pay their dues in such money."

Consistency.—The Raleigh Progress says:

"We paid eight dollars yesterday for twenty-three small sticks—about enough to keep us going for twelve hours. We can't blame the man for taking the market price, and we were glad to get it at that price."

The Progress "can't blame the man for taking the market price," yet manufacturers, some of whom sell their productions at the market price and some at less than half the market price, it pronounces "swindlers," "cotton lords," and so forth.

The Conscript Garden.—We have received packages of Seeds for this garden from Mrs Wm Taylor, Mrs Flora McLeod, Mrs Joseph W. Evans, Mrs Nancy Kennedy, Mrs Warren Prior, G. W. Lawrence, Esq., and one without a name. We will take pleasure in forwarding these and others that may be handed in.

The British National Debt.—The reader will find both instruction and amusement from the somewhat long article on the rise and progress of the British National Debt, which we copy from Macaulay's History. It will be seen that it is in many respects applicable to the present condition of things on this side of the water—a new instance of "History reproducing itself."

Vandalism.—In evacuating Pensacola and Jacksonville the yankee wretches set fire to both towns in various parts. What sort of people can these be?—monsters in human shape. There appears, however, to have been one decent man among them at Pensacola, for a letter to Mobile says that when the Commodore commanding the fleet saw the fire he ordered the General to stop it at once, under the penalty of holding him personally responsible for all property destroyed. The letter adds that "it was with great difficulty that the General could have the orders of the Commodore obeyed, and not until he had shot several of the private soldiers who were engaged in this destructive work."

At Jacksonville, Gen. Finegan arrived in time to stop the fire before it had made much progress.

A Model "Christian."—At a Union League meeting in Philadelphia on the 23d ult. the chief speaker was the "Rev. Albert N. Gilbert," whose speech is published. In the course of some things unfit for publication he said,—

"So impressed am I with the greatness of the interests engaged in this Rebellion, and its suppression, so satisfied of the inconceivable importance of the struggle that opens up before us in the dispersion of this Rebellion, that, I speak it meaningly, *and as a Christian*, deliberately and calmly, that I would see every woman and child in the South perish rather than that the Southern Confederacy should succeed in attaining the objects of its leaders."

And this "christian" sentiment was greeted with applause! And it is with such "christians" as this that the South is expected again to unite! Heaven preserve us from such a fate!

The Polish Revolution.—The Emperor of Russia is meeting this great popular outbreak of an oppressed people precisely as Lincoln has treated our revolution. The latest account is that he has sent a dispatch stating that whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no overtures or terms of compromise so long as they continue in "armed insurrection."

It will be seen that a Dictator of Poland has been proclaimed. He is said to have already a force of 40,000 [illegible]

A Riot in Richmond.—It was not our intention to notice the two or three instances of lawlessness recently manifested in Atlanta, Salisbury, &c., for reasons heretofore stated. But the press having universally entertained and acted upon a different view of policy and duty, it is useless for us to hope to keep such occurrences from the knowledge of the enemy. We therefore state, that we find in the Richmond papers of Saturday full accounts of the arrest and examination of 21 women and 18 men, who were engaged in a riot in that city on Thursday. Those who were sufficiently identified were committed for trial. Others were bailed, and others still discharged.

A good deal of stolen property—money, hats, shoes, &c.—has been recovered.

It is evident that this was no "bread" riot, for flour and rice distributed freely to all who pretended to be in want were tossed into the street with foul imprecations: and the husbands of some of the Amazons were proven to be earning $25 a week at the government shops. Neither was it an anti-extortion movement, for its leader, a huckster woman, was herself proven to have bought two veals at a dollar a lb. and sold them at two and a half dollars a lb. The Examiner says they were "a handful of prostitutes, professional thieves, Irish and yankee hags, gallows-birds from all lands but our own." "The city (says the Examiner) has always had large appropriations for the poor uncalled for; labor is so scarce that every thing in human shape that is willing to work can make from two to four dollars in the day, seamstresses refuse two dollars and a half with board, because the said board does not include tea and butter! Plunder, theft, burglary and robbery, were the motives of these gangs; foreigners and Yankees the organizers of them."

It is believed that this and other similar outrages are the direct result of yankee emissaries, sent through the South for the purpose of stirring up such riots, in the hope of subjugating us in that way, since they cannot do it in the fair field. We infer from the tone of the papers, that the authorities will not again be taken by surprise, but, fully satisfied of the indispensable necessity of preserving Law and Order, will make a terrible example of any further outrage of the sort, either at Richmond or elsewhere—though Richmond is the place where, and those "gallows-birds" the objects on whom, the example should have been set. It is the interest of all honest people, rich or poor, men or women, that public order be preserved and private rights respected; as it is the sacred duty of the authorities to see that they are preserved and respected.

Speculation Prices.—A friend at Wilmington writes us a list of the prices of some of the articles sold there at the auction on Friday last of imported goods. They are almost beyond belief—a barrel of Mackerel $210; a pound of candles $5 50; a quarter of a ream of note paper $20; envelopes $50 a thousand; 1 quire blank books $86 a dozen; and so on. They were not bought, we are glad to say, by people in this State, but by speculators from other parts.

We think it is a grave question whether Congress ought not at once to prohibit this running of the blockade—say by an embargo—except for such things as the government itself chooses to import, of either arms, ammunition, or food. These blockade sales have caused much of the speculation which is working so much mischief, and every new one but feeds the flame. The Confederacy would be better without them, especially since, as we learn, the articles were openly from the United States, having merely changed ships at Nassau.

Mail Carriers.—The Senate has passed a bill exempting from conscription mail contractors and drivers of post coaches and hacks. The House has passed the bill, but with an amendment providing that contractors on routes less than 10 miles in length shall not be exempt.

Short Commons.—The Augusta Constitutionalist, in an article on the necessity for economy in food and clothing, says that "One pound of corn meal and one pound of peas boiled with meat, ought really, on a pinch, to preserve an adult person twenty-four hours in fair vigor, unless his labor be very heavy." Has the Editor tried it? For ourselves, we confess that we have not, and feel disposed to rely upon the experience, not the opinion, of the Editor of the Constitutionalist. Our labors are "very heavy."

There is, however, good sense and proper feeling in the following from the same paper:—

"The soldiers are only getting a quarter of a pound of bacon per day in some places; why may not other people do likewise? We would not advise this reduction for negroes—field hands—for their labors are great, and they must be maintained efficiently for the service required of them. Irish laborers perform great deeds, it is said, without meat, and mainly on potatoes. Our laborers perhaps might be safely reduced to two and a half pounds of bacon per week, with plenty of corn bread. And the young negroes, where there is milk, might be deprived of it entirely for a few months, without harm."

Deaths of Soldiers.—In the Wilmington Hospital, on the 22d ult., Samuel Woods, of Capt Jno W Graham's Co D, 56th N C T.

Of pneumonia, near Fredericksburg, March 29th, private B. F. Burroughs, Co. A. 5th N. C. Troops.

At the College Hospital, Columbia, S C, J W Hughes of Orange county, a member of Co C, 31st N C Troops, aged 16.

At the camp of Taliaferro's Brigade, Caroline county, Va., 14th Feb'y, of typhoid pneumonia, Elisha F Eure, of Co. F, 1st Reg't, aged 18.

At the Marine Hospital, Wilmington, March 27, Dr. Peter Custis, aged 89.

In camp near Fredericksburg, of typhoid pneumonia, 13th January, Captain Robert L. Watt, of Co. K, 13th Reg't, of Rockingham county, in his 20th year.

Of a wound received at the battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 1862, Samuel T. Gee, 5th Regiment.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at Petersburg, June 20th, 1862, Neill A. Fry, Lieut. in Co. D, 49th Reg't N. C. T., in the 26th year of his age.

The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church, and adorned the profession which he had made, by his daily walk and conversation. He lived respected and died lamented, and sleeps with the gallant dead who offered their lives upon the altar of their country. On parting with his distressed parents and weeping sisters, he said "weep not, we'll meet again," and after his death, this joyful sentiment was found upon his person, beautifully expressed in the following lines:

"We'll meet again—the christian's ease,
When at the door of death he lies;
We'll meet where all is perfect peace,
Far, far beyond the ambient skies.
"We'll meet again" high up in Heaven,
On that eternal blissful shore,
Where tender hearts no more are riven
And parting griefs are felt no more."

Also, died at Petersburg, on July 7th, 1862, Joseph Fry of Co. D, 49th Reg't N. C. T., in the 19th year of his age, and brother of Lieut. N. A. Fry. The fond affections of parents and sisters clustered around this promising youth; so agreeable in his manners, that to know him, was to admire him. He bid his sisters farewell, and told them not to grieve after him, "he would rather fall by yankee bullets, than to submit to yankee rule." With this determination he went forth to meet the "shadowy future." His last hours were cheered by the presence of his father, who ministered to his necessities. He made a profession of his faith, and fell asleep in Jesus, where no sound can disturb him, until he bids him awake to "glory again." Com

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At his residence on Little River, Moore County, on the evening of the 16th ult., after an illness of eight months, Lieut. Lewis H. McLeod, of the 30th N. C Reg't, aged 37 years. He passed through all the battles before Richmond, and was wounded by contusion at Malvern Hill. Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Marshal Hodge, a private of Co. C, 35th Reg't N. C. T., died at the General Hospital in Wilmington, March 25th, 1863, aged 24 years. He was in the fight at Newbern, in the several battles below Richmond, at Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg and various other skirmishes. He leaves an aged father and mother, two brothers and a sister and many friends to mourn his early death. Com.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Eastern North Carolina.—Many rumors have been in circulation concerning Gen Hill's movements in the neighborhood of Washington. A friend at Goldsboro' writes us on the 1st. the following note, received on Friday last, since which we have heard nothing definite by letters or papers:

Goldsboro, April 1.

Messrs. Hale: There has been fighting around Washington for two days. Garnett with half his brigade engaged the enemy on the north side of the river about Tranter's Creek. Pettigrew and Daniel, with their troops, are on the south side. Starr's Battery was also on the south side. The fighting on the south has been slight. Reports reach here that on last night the enemy surrendered, but they are not credited.

A letter from Snow Hill, Greene Co., April 2d, says:—

"Fighting last night at Washington; General Hill on hand; place strongly fortified. We were fighting the gunboats with two Whitworth guns; one got injured so as to be disabled, but not by the enemy. We hope the other will whip them off so as to get near enough to capture or burn the town. Gen. Hill keeps his own secrets—it may be a feint to cover some other movement; I can't say. But whatever he does is right. Nothing from there this morning. A part of our cavalry is down there (Ferebee's Reg't.) Col. Evans's is moving to the Chowan. We [the 63d] may move before long. Keep in good spirits—we will do something before long."

The Raleigh Progress of the 4th says: "The latest rumors from Washington are that Gen. Hill with a large force was investing the town and its evacuation by the enemy was thought very probable. It was said that the public property and the negroes had already been removed."

The Wilmington Journal of the 4th inst says:—

"There are various rumors in town relative to military affairs about Washington, N. C. One is that we have captured the place, and sunk the Steamer Louisiana. We presume this is the same report brought here two or three days ago. Another report is that there was heavy fighting at that place all day yesterday and last night. This last report is probably correct, so far as the fighting on yesterday."

From the Virginia Peninsula.—Richmond, April 4.—On last Tuesday one of the enemy's gunboats came up the Ware river within some three miles of Gloucester C H. They arrested Mr. W. P. Smith, one of the largest planters in that section, and carried him off to Yorktown. On the next morning they returned with two gunboats and a sloop, bringing back Mr. Smith, and commenced to seize his corn and wheat. About the time they had helped themselves to the amount of about a hundred bushels of each, and while still in the act of plundering, a company of our men, under Capt. Littleton, came in sight in the lane leading to the house. On seeing this, the Yankees quickly formed in line to receive our men, and opened fire on them, one of their gunboats throwing a few shell at the same time. Capt. Littleton did not fancy this reception, and instead of charging the party ashore, as some of his men wanted him to do, he ordered his men to the rear in the true John Gilpin style, giving as his excuse for this rapid movement to the rear, that he was afraid to fire on the Yankees from fear "he would kill some of Mr. Smith's children!" As soon as our men were out of sight the Yankees, exasperated by their appearance, began to vent their rage and fury by laying waste to everything on the place. In an instant all the barns were fired and burned, the meat house cleaned of every piece of bacon, the poultry seized and shot, and the whole place laid waste and pillaged.—*Examiner.*

From Tennessee.—Chattanooga, April 2.—The gunboats on the Tennessee river have been driven back by our sharp shooters. Two iron clads endeavored to land at Tuscumbia this morning at daylight, and were attacked by our cavalry outposts. The iron clads backed down the river. 752 prisoners captured by Gen. Forrest at Brentwood, reached here this evening.

Attack Upon a Train.—Chattanooga, April 3.—Dick McCann, with 100 men, attacked a Federal train on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, nine miles from Nashville; killed 42 and wounded 67. Loss on our side one killed and three wounded. The party also captured wagons, &c., and returned in safety.

Capture of a Yankee Gunboat.—Richmond, April 4.—An official dispatch received this morning from Head quarters near Berwick Bay, 28th ult., via Natchez, April 1st, to Gen. S. Cooper, says:

I have the honor to report the capture of the Federal gunboat Diana, at this point, to day. She mounts five heavy guns. The boat is not seriously injured, and will be immediately put in service. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is one hundred and fifty.

R. TAYLOR, Brig. General.

From Fredericksburg.—Fredericksburg, April 3.—The indications of activity in the hostile camp opposite Fredericksburg have died away, and the probability of a renewal of attack at this point daily diminishes. There is very slender evidence that any formidable force lies at present in our immediate front.

The rapidity with which the winds of the last few days have reduced the roads to travelling condition, and the signs of returning spring, give assurance of an early resumption of active hostilities. The army of Northern Virginia is ready; the officers and men have thoroughly recruited themselves; the regiments are full to overflowing, and all are eager for the commencement of the spring campaign. This eagerness arises from a conviction on all sides that the close of this war will follow as a consequence, and a disposition to finish the work as speedily as possible. It is no fool hardy feeling, nor tinged with the least gasconade, but the delusion of the attainment of this result through foreign intervention, or political divisions among the Northern States, having departed, the troops now feel that there is no arbitrament but the sword, and that peace can only be purchased by victory.—*Corr. Richmond Examiner.*

Another "Change of Base."—Richmond, April 3.—It has already been announced that Burnside has been ordered to a command in the West, to which he is on his way. We learn that he has taken with him, from Newport News, his whole *corps* some twenty thousand men, and that it is thought that the object of this force is to operate on the flank of General Bragg. We learn on good authority, that Burnside passed through Baltimore on his way West, on last Saturday, and that he was accompanied by this body of men.—*Examiner.*

From the North.—The Richmond Examiner of the 3d learns from prisoners just returned from Washington it was understood at Washington that all the prominent peace men of the North will soon hold a council at Albany, New York, to act and decide on the issues of the day. The object of the meeting was understood at Washington to be for the purpose of organizing a National Peace Party, and of taking some action in regard to the war. The matter has caused considerable uneasiness at the Yankee capital, and the friends of the administration were urging its dispersion at the point of the bayonet, after the fashion of the Convention in Kentucky.

The Tax Bill.—The Senate Finance Committee have reported a substitute for the House bill. It differs chiefly from the original bill in that it levies on incomes and not on the receipts of merchants, and provides for a tax in kind.

Confederate Notes in Washington.—The Richmond Examiner learns from returned prisoners that Confederate money goes in Washington at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and Virginia bank notes at sixty cents on the dollar. Our prisoners who have Confederate money send it out regularly and have it exchanged at these rates to get yankee money to make their little purchases of tobacco, papers, &c.

Cotton Planting in Georgia.—Milledgeville, April 3.—A bill restricting the planting of cotton to one acre to the hand was lost in the Senate—yeas 18, nays 14. A similar bill in the House was lost—yeas 65, nays 70.

Paper Mill Burned.—Augusta, April 2.—The Bath paper Mills, near this city, were burnt to-day.

The French Consul at Charleston.—The Charleston Mercury is assured that the departure of the French consul was not the result of any official orders received by that functionary; that he goes on private business, and hopes to return in a very short time.

Poland and France.—The Yankees are comforting themselves with the idea that the Polish revolution brings to an end all chance of intervention by France in American affairs. While this is the opinion in Yankeeland, the opposite theory has been started on our side, that French diplomacy had, in fact, prepared the Polish and Hungarian mind for this revolution, at this particular time, in order that Russia and Austria might have work nearer home at the moment when the Emperor might provoke hostile relations with the Yankee Government, in the prosecution of his American commercial policy, and his political views in Mexico. Who knows? European politics is all strategy, and this would not be out of keeping with such a system.

Richmond Whig.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of 600 yards sheeting from Mr. J. A. Worth.

FROM THE NORTH.

Richmond, April 4.—Northern papers of the 30th contain a long correspondence between our Minister, Mr. Mason, and Earl Russell, laid before the British Parliament. The letters relate to recognition and the blockade, and contain nothing indicating favorable action to us—rather the reverse.

From the South-West.—The Baltimore American says "it is a puzzle to know what to believe in relation to operations on the Mississippi, and we have to receive the reports and rumors with a reservation of belief."

A special to the Cincinnati Commercial says that 15,000 Federals are at Savannah, Tenn., and Grenada is in Federal possession. Also, that Gen. Grant's forces are surrounding Vicksburg.

From Kansas City we learn that the steamer Sam Gaty was boarded by a force of rebel guerillas, who killed 5 infantry soldiers, 50 cavalry and 20 negroes, and robbed all the passengers of their property, at the same time throwing overboard 100 sacks of flour and a number of Government wagons.

From Fort Monroe.—An officer who deserted from the rebel ranks reports that the rebels are evacuating Richmond as fast as it is possible for them to do so quietly. The report is not fully credited.

Last Sabbath several clergymen of Norfolk gave notice that the churches would be open on Friday, the 27th, for services, in conformity with Jeff. Davis's proclamation. The churches were accordingly opened, but as the worshippers began to congregate they found guards of Union soldiers at the church doors, consequently no services were allowed.

Col. Ludlow, Commissioner for the Exchange of prisoners, has concluded arrangements with rebel Commissioner Ould, for the exchange of all U. S. officers held by the rebel government.

From Indiana.—The Cincinnati Gazette's Indianapolis correspondence says there is a great reaction in public sentiment in Indiana since the adjournment of the Legislature, and that no doubt is now entertained of the prompt enforcement of the conscription law.

Commercial.—The gold market in New York has taken a turn upward, closing Saturday at 142½, and opening Monday at 147. Sterling exchange 150 a 158.

LATER.—Fredericksburg, April 3.—The N. Y. Herald of the 31st of March, in speaking of the Port Hudson fight says all doubts are now cleared up, and the rebel accounts are substantially confirmed. The Mississippi was abandoned and burned, the Hartford and Albatross got by, but the Richmond failed. The result of these two vessels getting by is to cut the rebels off from Red river, Arkansas, Texas and West Louisiana. In this view it regards it highly important. The land force failed to render any effective assistance.

Three English steamers, laden with Enfield rifles and munitions of war, have been taken as prizes to N. York.

Six Monitors, several gunboats and several sloops, left Hilton Head on the 28th. The Ericsson has arrived at Port Royal with a nondescript called the devil. Its object is to clear the channel of torpedoes.

Hooker arrived in Washington on the 29th, held a consultation with Lincoln on the 30th, and returned to the army on the same day. The army is said to be ready to move. The rebel raid into Kentucky is said to be a failure.

Lincoln is satisfied that Yankee prospects are brighter than ever. All accounts represent land and naval forces of the Yankees in fine condition, while those of the rebellion are in the last stages of exhaustion and desperation. The rebels are at wit's end to get subsistence, and their finances are about to collapse. The Yankees say they have superabundance of provisions, and more means than they need are tendered by domestic and foreign capitalists. A few days of pleasant weather, and active operations, the Herald says, must begin.

A telegram from San Francisco, dated 31st, says: "A band of Secessionists, secretly raised, were about to attack Benicia Station and Mare Island, for the purpose of capturing the arms and magazine, and so as to leave the State unprotected in case of success. The Saginaw has been ordered to the island, and the garrison is kept under arms night and day. Nothing has yet transpired, but officials have information which they will not make public."

Gold closed at 147. Exchange 163.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Rockingham, N. C., March 31.

Messrs Editors:—Your correspondent "Justice," in trying to correct some errors which he discovered in the communication of "L. H. W." has himself made a very "egregious mistake." I allude to his statement that soldiers' wives have only to pay $1 per bushel for corn in Richmond county. Soldiers' wives, generally, have to pay as much for corn as anybody else—this, notwithstanding Richmond county has "sent as many men, and contributed as much money, as any other county in the State," in "Justice's" opinion. I assert, gentlemen, only what every one in Richmond county knows to be a fact. Precious little have the rich ones of this section given to the great cause in which we are engaged; very little, I say, has been got out of them except what has been taxed out—all statements that have been or may be made to the contrary notwithstanding. Truth.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—I wish to inquire through the Observer, if the County Corn or any portion of it has ever come to Fayetteville? If it has, why are not the people notified of the fact, as it was intended, as we thought, for the soldiers' families of the County, and it has been some weeks since the corn committee made a purchase. LOCK'S CREEK DISTRICT.

DIED,

In this place, on the 4th inst., Dr. DuPONCEAU HOOPER, Assistant Surgeon of the 8th Florida Reg't, C. S. A.

Dr. Hooper entered the army as a private in the 1st Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers. He served in the campaign of 1861 in Western Virginia, and having been wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Cheat Mountain, he was carried to Fort Chase, Ohio, where he remained in captivity several months. Escaping from prison, he made his way through Baltimore to his home in North Carolina, and rejoined the army in time to bear a part in the battles of July near Richmond. At Malvern Hill, as Assistant Surgeon, he attended upon the wounded within range of the enemy's batteries. With the army of Virginia, he passed through the second battle of Manassas, and crossed the Potomac into Maryland. While discharging his duty in the battle of Fredericksburg, he received a wound in the knee, which rendered amputation necessary. Since that day he has lingered amid alternate hopes and fears, until relieved by death from his sufferings. Com.

In Richmond county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. CHARLOTTE BENNETT, consort of Wm. D. Bennett, aged 52 years.

OAKLAND ACADEMY,

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

WE have employed Miss JANE E. McLAUCHLIN to take charge of the school at this place. Her qualifications are known to the employers to be second to none. The school is now in session and pupils admitted at $14, $16 and $18 per session of five months, and charged from date of entrance till end of session. No deduction made for absence of any pupil from school except in cases of illness protracted one month or more.

ALEX WILKISON,
EDW'D WILKISON, } Employers.
HUGH LEACH,

April 2, 1863. 17-2tpd

A YOUNG MAN,

FULLY competent, desires a situation as a Clerk, or would be willing to take charge of a good School in a healthy locality. The best of references given. Address ALPHA, Carthage, N. C.

April 1, 1863. 17*4tpd

FOR SALE.

500 BUSHELS DRY SALT;
5 Barrels Tanner's Oil;
2 " Machinery Oil;
3 " Grape Brandy.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

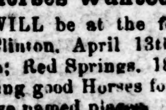
April 6, 1863. 17-2t

Wanted to Purchase,

50,000 LBS. FODDER;
50,000 lbs. HAY,

Delivered in Fayetteville or any Landing on Cape Fear River. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

April 6, 1863. 17-2t



From and after this date the Steamer A. P. HURT will leave at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Monday and Thursday. JOS. A. WORTH, Ag't C. F. Steam Boat Co.

April 6—17tf

NOTICE.

Horses Wanted for Cavalry Service.

I WILL be at the following times and places, viz: Clinton, April 13th; Elizabeth 15th; Lumberton, 17th; Red Springs, 18th; Laurel Hill, 20th. Persons having good Horses for sale, will please meet me at the above named places. J. L. BRYAN,

Capt. Co. E, [illegible] Cavalry.

April [illegible], 1863. 17-[illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 6.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 75 to 80. Lard 85 to 90.
Beef 37½ to 40 by the side.
Butter 1 25 to 1 50.
Beeswax 70 to 75.
Coffee $5 50 per lb.
Chickens 35 to 50.
Copperas 1 25 at retail.
Cotton 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarn $5 to $6 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 20 cts. per lb., Peaches 25.
Eggs 40 to 50 per dozen.
Flour—Family $52; Super $50 to $51.
Forage—Fodder 4 00 to 4 50 per hundred; Hay $3; Shucks $3.
Flaxseed 3 50 per bu.
Green Apples $5 to $6 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $4 to 4 10. Wheat 7 50 to $9. Rye $6 to 6 50. Oats 2 25. Peas 3 75 to $4 25.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1 to 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 60 by bar; 75 for cut.
Leather—Sole $3 50 per lb., Upper $4 to 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 to $22 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $8 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Pork 40.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 3 50 to $4; sweet 2 50 to $3.
Rice, 20 by the cask.
Sugar—$1 25 at retail.
Salt—Sound 20 to 22½.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb., Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 36 to 75c.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 65 to 70. Wool 2 00.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WISHING to change my business, I will offer for sale at Auction, on Tuesday the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, my VALUABLE RESIDENCE on Person street. The House, Lot and out houses are all in excellent order, and situated in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the town, and convenient to business.

—ALSO—

My well known and highly popular MAGNOLIA RESTAURANT on Green Street. To persons desirous of purchasing a good Brick building convenient to the Market House, either for a residence, (a good Brick Kitchen in the rear,) Bar Room or Store, there is none in the town that affords greater facilities. Persons desirous to purchase any of the above property can inspect it by applying to the Auctioneer or myself.

REUBEN JONES.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

ALSO,

AT the same time and place,
10 shares Bank North Carolina Stock.
50 bags Salt. C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

April 6. 17 its

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE very valuable property on the corner of Mumford and Gillespie streets, will be sold at Auction on Saturday 25th inst., viz:

Lot No. 1 extending about 132 feet on Gillespie and 135 on Mumford street.

Lot No. 2, 66 feet on Mumford street, adjoining the above and extending back 132 feet.

No. 3, 4 and 5 each 66 feet on Mumford street and running back 132 feet.

Sale positive—Terms at sale.

JOHN H. COOK. Auct'r.

April 4. 17 3t

BLOCKADE GOODS.

ON Consignment, 30 boxes Extract Logwood.
10 Kegs Nails, 35 Doz Brooms.
Also 25 Tierces fresh Rice, for sale by

E. L. PEMBERTON.

April 6. 17 2t

WEEDING HOES.

37 DOZ YATES & CO'S celebrated Cast Steel Hoes.
Also a lot of other Hardware.
Just received and for sale by

H. McMILLAN.

April 6th, 1863. 17 4tpd

Run the Blockade!

W. MACINTYRE

Received and offers for sale:

2017 yards printed Muslin de Lain;
1782 yards white and black Prints;
1584 yards English Long Cloth;
350 lbs black Flax Thread, Nos 30, 35, 40, 50, 60;
250 lbs drab Flax Thread, Nos 30, 40, 50;
102 lbs white brown Thread, Nos 30, 40, 50;
400 dozen white Spool Cotton;
100 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
6 dozen Eugenie Skirts;
4 M Needles, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;
80 M Needles, assorted, from 5 to 10;
7 packs Pins, English full paper;
12 boxes black Pins;
168 gross metal Pant Buttons;
3 dozen French Tooth Brushes;
6 dozen drab Nutria Hats;
100 pairs Brogan Shoes;
1200 lbs Green Copperas;
20 boxes Extract of Logwood.

April 6, 1863. 17 6w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., April 4, 1863. When called for please say they are advertised.

Lieut George C Buckner, Miss Milley Branch, Miss Cynthia Bell, Mrs Effey Baker, Miss Elizabeth Ann Baggett, W H Brown, Miss Verginia Burnette, Miss Caroline Burnette. Miss Sallie Chavers 2, Mrs Henry Carter, William Carpenter, Emeline Currie, O W Council, John Chandle, Miss Sarah J Carter 2, Mrs Caroline Carter, Matilda Carter 2, Miss Mariah E Carter, Mrs Cathanie J Cook. Margaret D Clark, Miss Julia Ann Calder, Mrs Rebeca Carver. Mrs Emeline Daughtry, Miss Nancy Deal, Henry S Deal. Mrs Jane Elmore, John Everett. Miss Martha Furr 2. Miss Missoura Grady, William Grimes, William Giles. Col J M Hick, John Heuster 2, Mrs Ann Hall, Daniel Hodges, Miss Millie Hall, Miss Emeley Harris. Miss Ann C Jackson, Mrs Frances Johnson, F B Jones, Miss Candes Jones, Mrs Mary Johnson. Anderson Kelley. James Moore 3, Miss Caroline Morfeth, Miss Kate Moore, Miss Martha Morris, Henry Mitchel, Miss Peggy Morley, Miss Wineford Marten, Miss Frances Marshall. Mrs Eliza McLaurin, Miss Kate McDougald, A McDonald, R J McKethan, Miss Flora McPherson, Miss Kate McNeill, Alexander McArthur, George A McKay, Mrs Reden McLemore, Peter McKellar, Mary A McKay, John A McDonald, John K McDonald, Hugh McKenzie, J C McMillian. Mrs Ann Powers. Mrs Margaret M Russel, Mrs Rob't J Radcliff, Miss Kate Ray 2, Miss Mary Ray, Benjamin R Russel, Alexander Riddle, Miss A M Royal. Mrs Isabella C Smith, Robert Simmons, P H Shuford, John Stricklin, John H Smith, Miss Jennie Shaw, James Smith, Miss Marth A Sherly, Miss Margaret Scott, Martha A Stricklin, Miss Mary M Sikes, Mrs Anaka Sykes. Miss Faithy Terry, E H Thompson, Lieut W J Y Thornton. Miss Sarah Wilkuson, Dr Thomas Watson, S E White, Jubiter Walker, Mrs Harriett Wilson, Mary F Wilson, Mrs Nancy Watson. George W Yarbrough, Frances Yancy.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

CIRCULAR.

BUREAU FOR CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, March 30, 1863.

IN view of the difficulty of determining here whether exemptions and details asked for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different Departments of the Government,

NOTICE

is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applications will hereafter be considered unless made through the officer with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why, and the name of the officer with whom he contracts, and the character and extent of the contract.

By order Superintendent:

A. C. JONES, Lieut. Col. A. A. G.

April 3. [R. P.] 17-3t

A No. 1 Cavalry Horse for sale,

ALSO a good COOKING STOVE, with all the fixtures.
5 dozen Scythe Blades, best quality.
Call on the subscriber at McIver's Depot.

JOHN A. McDONALD.

April 3, 1863. 17*3tpd

Ninety Dollars Reward.

THIRTY DOLLARS reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh, or to this Regiment, of each of the following named "deserters" from company E, 8th Reg't N. C. T.:

JAMES J. CAMERON, [illegible] Swamp, Harnett county.
THOMAS HANALL, near Johnsonville, "
WILLIAM J. SANDY, [illegible]fish, Cumberland Co.

J. R. MURCHISON,
Capt. Co. E, 8th N. C. Troops.

Camp [illegible] Island, S. C., March [illegible]. 17-12pd

THE CONFEDERATE TAX BILL.

From the Richmond Examiner, 30th ult.

We surrender our space to a full and accurate synopsis of the Tax Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Finance Committee of the Confederate Senate. It will receive some material alterations in the Senate, but will probably not be diminished in the general amount of tax.

SEC. 1. A tax of one per cent. shall be levied and collected on the value of all real and personal property, moneys and credits held on the 1st January, 1863, and on the 1st January of each succeeding year thereafter, except personal property other than slaves which have been taxed, money or credits as may be employed in a business taxed under this act or the profits of which are herein specially taxed: Provided, that no tax shall be imposed by virtue of this section after a census of the Confederacy shall be taken, nor after the expiration of three years from the first meeting of the present Congress; a tax of ten per cent. shall be levied upon the value of naval stores, cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products not owned by the producers, on seed cotton the growth of the present year a tax of one cent. per pound, and on tobacco in the leaf, the growth of the present year, a tax of five cents a pound, and on all cotton and tobacco in the hands of the producer or balled, the growth of former years, a tax of five per per cent: Provided further, that one hundred pounds of seed cotton for each number of the family growing it shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 2. Every person engaged in business shall, on the first of May, or when he shall begin business, and on each succeeding 1st of January, register with the District Collector an account of the name and residence of each person firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business with a statement of all the facts going to show the amount of tax upon such business for the past or future. At the time of such registry the taxes for the year ending December 31 shall be paid to the Collector, the Collector giving the person so paying a copy of the registry and a receipt for the taxes.

SEC. 3. Any person failing for ten days to make the registry and pay the tax required by the preceding section, shall pay three times the amount of the specific tax on his business, and a like sum for every ten days of such failure.

SEC. 4. Except where herein otherwise provided, there shall be a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the — section of this act, and for each place of conducting the same. When the place of business is changed there shall be a new registry, but no additional tax. Upon the death of a person in a registered business, or upon the transfer of the business to another, there shall be a new registry, but no additional tax.

SEC. 5. Upon each trade, business or occupation hereinafter named the following taxes shall be levied and paid each year ending on the 31st of December, viz:

1. Bankers shall pay five hundred dollars and twenty per cent. upon their gross profits. Every person shall be deemed a banker within the meaning of this act who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and who pays out or remits the same, or any part thereof, upon draft, check or order; but this does not include banks legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, nor agents for the sale of merchandise for account of producers or manufacturers.

2. Auctioneers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of sales: Provided, That on sales at auction of stocks or securities for money the tax shall be one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross amount of sales. Every person is to be deemed an auctioneer whose occupation is to offer property to the highest bidder at public outcry. No tax shall be levied on auction sales made for dealers in a business registered and taxed and at their places of business, nor upon official sales at auction made by judicial or executive officers, or by personal representatives, guardians, or committees.

3. Wholesale dealers in liquors of any and every kind and description shall pay two hundred dollars and five per cent. on the gross amount of sales. Every person except distillers and brewers, who shall sell or offer to sell at one time more than three gallons of any liquors or wines, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer. Persons selling such liquors or wines in quantities less than three gallons, shall be deemed retail dealers.

4 Retail dealers in liquor, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of every description, shall pay one hundred dollars and ten per cent. on the gross amount of sales.

5. Retail dealers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales. Persons selling groceries, goods, wares or merchandize or other things of foreign or domestic production, in less quantities than original pieces or packages shall be deemed a retail dealer. Mechanics selling the products of their own or their families' labor, shall be exempt from this tax.

6. Wholesale dealers shall pay two hundred dollars and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of sales.

7. Pawnbrokers shall pay two hundred dollars and twenty per cent. on amount of profits.

8. Distillers shall pay two hundred dollars and twenty per cent. on gross amount of sales. Distillers of fruit, for ninety days or less, shall pay sixty dollars and fifty cents per gallon on the first ten gallons, and two dollars a gallon on all beyond that quantity.

9. Brewers shall pay one hundred dollars, and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

10. Keepers of hotels, inns and taverns shall pay twenty dollars, and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of realized business.

11. Keepers of eating houses shall pay forty dollars and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of their receipts.

12. Brokers shall pay two hundred dollars and twenty per cent. on the gross amount of receipts realized.

13. Commercial Brokers shall pay two hundred dollars and two and a half per cent. upon all sales made.

14. Tobacconists shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

15. Theatres shall pay five hundred dollars and five per cent. on all receipts, which tax shall be paid by the owner of the building. Each Circus shall pay one hundred dollars and ten dollars for each exhibition. Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows shall pay fifty dollars.

16. Bowling Alleys and Billiard Rooms shall pay forty dollars for each alley or table.

17. Livery Stable Keepers shall pay fifty dollars and five per cent. on gross receipts.

18. Cattle Brokers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent on gross amount of sales.

20. Butchers and Bakers shall pay fifty dollars and one per cent. on the gross amount of sales.

21. Pedlers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

22. Apothecaries shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

23. Photographers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

24. Lawyers engaged in practice shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of receipts from their profession.

25. Confectioners shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

SEC. 6. Every person taxed upon gross amount of sales or receipts shall on the 1st of June 1863, make a return to the collector of said sales or receipts from the 1st January to 31st of May, and at the end of every succeeding month, or in ten days thereafter, they shall make a return for the preceding month; every list or return shall have attached thereto a declaration under oath or affirmation that the same is correct, and the person making the return shall pay to the collector the amount of tax thereupon, and in default shall pay a penalty double the amount of the tax: Provided, that when a person's net profits shall exceed five thousand dollars, and fall below twenty thousand dollars, there shall be collected twelve and a half per cent. on such excess of nett profits; and all excess of nett profits over twenty thousand dollars there shall be collected twenty-five per cent. on such excess.

SEC. 7. Upon all salaries except of persons in the military and naval service, there shall be levied and collected a tax of one per cent. on the gross amount when not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, and two upon any excess over that amount, the same to be collected at the end of the year.

SEC. 8. Railroad and steamboat companies shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the gross amount of receipts for the transportation of passengers and two and a half per cent. for freight; bridge and ferry owners shall pay five per cent. on the amount of gross receipts.

SEC. 9. Banks, trust companies and savings institutions, gas companies, telegraph, express, canal and manufacturing companies, &c., &c., shall pay on all profits a yearly tax of twenty-eight per cent. beginning 1st of January, 1863.

SEC. 10. On and after the 1st of April, 1863, there shall be paid by all insurance companies five per cent. on the gross receipts for premiums during the preceding quarter.

SEC. 11. Any company or corporation failing to make the return to the collector or pay the tax, shall forfeit as a penalty, one third, in addition to the tax levied.

SEC. 12. On the 1st April, 1864, and on the first day of each succeeding quarter all insurance companies shall render an account to the collector of their business done in the preceding quarter.

SEC. 13. A tax shall be levied of ten per cent. of the profit on every sale amounting to more than one hundred dollars of real or personal property bought and sold by any person or persons during the year 1862, and that part of the year 1863 preceding the 1st of April, 1863; this not to apply to purchases made in the course of a business conducted under a license from a State or taxed by a State.

SEC. 14. On the amount of every sale amounting to more than one hundred dollars, made after 1st of April 1863, there shall be levied a tax of two and a half per cent. unless the sale is made to the Confederate States or to a person or company, whose business is taxed under this act.

SEC. 15. After 1st January, 1863, there shall be paid a tax of fourteen per cent. on all incomes or profits from all sources whatever other than from property on which a tax shall have been assessed and paid under other provisions of this act. When such income or profits shall exceed ten thousand dollars, there shall be levied an additional ten per cent. upon such excess.

SEC. 16. Persons or companies issuing notes of less denomination than twenty dollars shall pay a tax of twenty per cent. upon the amount issued. Banks in which a State is a stockholder and counties or corporations issuing notes in pursuance to State law are not liable to this tax.

SEC. 17. All foreigners between eighteen and forty-five years of age and not in the military or naval service, exercising any of the callings or avocations hereinbefore taxed, shall pay an additional tax equal to that hereinbefore established.

SEC. 18. On and after the 1st of May, 1863, there shall be paid by any person, persons, firm or company publishing a newspaper, magazine, review, or other literary, scientific, or news publication issued periodically, on the gross receipts for all advertisements, or all matters for the insertion of which in said newspaper or other publication, or in extras, supplement sheets, or fly leaves, accompanying the same, pay is required or received, a tax of two and one-third per cent.; and the owners of such papers, &c., shall make a quarterly return, accompanied by an oath to its correctness, containing the gross amount of receipts and the amount of taxes that have accrued thereon and render the same to the collectors of their respective districts, and at the same time shall pay to the collectors the amount of said taxes.

SEC. 19. The following property shall be exempt from taxation: agricultural products purchased and necessary for family consumption; assessed property of a person not in the military or naval service, amounting in value to less than one thousand dollars; property of less value than two thousand dollars belonging to persons in the military and naval service; the property of schools, colleges, charitable or religious corporations or associations, used for the purposes for which such schools, &c. were created; public lands, State or municipal property; bonds of the Confederate States and of the several States thereof; property from the possession, use or enjoyment whereof the owners have been deprived by the public enemy during the twelve months next before the assessment; all fire engines, books, portraits, pictures and wearing apparel, except watches and jewelry; agricultural productions of the last preceding crop, produced on land which has paid a tax under the first section of this act, in the hands of the producer, other than such agricultural products as are especially taxed by this act; farming implements actually used for farming purposes, except road wagons, and all tools used by mechanics in their respective trades.

Fearful Calamity in Italy.—The town of Locarno is one of those pretty little half Italian half Swiss towns which line the northwest shores of the Lago Maggiore. The church, with its dome towering over the other buildings, its colored marbles, and its quaint old frescoes by Luini, is the one sight of the little city. On Sunday, the 9th January, there was present in that church a congregation, composed as is usually the case in this part of Europe, almost entirely of women. The men lounging about the plaza pointed out to one another the enormous quantity of snow which had fallen during the last six days and nights in an almost unbroken column. Suddenly there was a dead, heavy fall. "Evidently," they said, "another distant avalanche," and then a scream and murmur of great horror which spread through the quiet streets. All rushed to the spot, and found a scene horrible past all conception. The dome which covered the body of the church had never been cleared of the constantly falling snow, and the immense weight accumulated was too great for the strength of the worn out building. The whole dome gave way and fell on the congregation, then kneeling in prayer. In that position fifty-three female corpses were found after the ruins had been cleared by the inhabitants. One, a bride of twenty years of age, named Bono, was alone extricated alive, and carried to her home with "some hopes of her recovery," but she had broken one arm and both legs. One old man alone perished among the fifty-three women who fell victims in this awful ruin.—*Christian World.*

If people would "know themselves," some folks would make very bad acquaintance.

THE ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

We at last have full particulars of the brilliant achievement of the Confederates at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi. A correspondent of the Appeal, published at Jackson, Miss., who was an eye-witness of the fight, furnishes the following graphic account:

PORT HUDSON, LA., March 15, 1863.

The long expected contest between the Yankee fleet and our batteries took place before daylight this morning, the first shot being fired at ten minutes past twelve o'clock and the last one at twenty minutes past two. It was short, sharp and decisive. The enemy, possessing the best vessels of their navy, as well manned and officered as their regular marine would permit, trusting to their superiority in force, weight of metal and character of projectiles, and calculating the advantages of a surprise and the darkness of the night, staked their all upon the issue and desperately fought it out. The result has been such as they little anticipated and such as will even surprise many of our own people, who had acquired the disheartening conviction that gunboats could treat shore batteries with contempt. But let me return to my report, which must necessarily be brief and comprehending only such facts as could be discerned on the spot, by an eye-witness.

Yesterday (Saturday) a number of the enemy's vessels came within sight and anchored off the point at the head of Prophet's Island, about four miles down the river. The iron clad battery Essex and a number of mortar boats anchored close up behind the point. Having calculated the range of our batteries, as accurately as might be under the circumstances, about three o'clock in the afternoon the mortar boats and the Essex commenced practice, throwing shells for an hour and a half, but without causing any damage or alarm on our side. All was then quiet and the fleet awaited the hour of midnight for their surprise visit. The plan of the attack, as ordered by Admiral Farragut, was as follows:

Six vessels were to comprise the expedition, divided into two divisions. The vanguard was to consist of the flag ship Hartford, a first-class steam sloop-of-war, carrying twenty-six eight and nine inch Paixhan guns, leading, followed by the Monongahela, a second class steam sloop, mounting sixteen heavy guns, and the Richmond, a first class steam sloop of 26 guns, principally 8 and 9 inch columbiads. The rear guard was composed of the first class steam sloop Mississippi, 22 guns, 8 and 9-inch, and the gunboats Kinnes and Gennessee, each carrying 8 columbiads and 2 rifled 32 pounders. The Mississippi was a side-wheel steamer. All the others were screw-propellers. The vanguard was commanded by Admiral Farragut in person, on board the Hartford. The rear guard was under the command of Capt. Melangthon Smith, flying his pennant from the Mississippi. They were to proceed up stream in single file, the stem of one following close upon the stern of another, and keeping their fires and lights well concealed, until they should be discovered by our batteries, when they were to get by the best they could, fighting their passage, and once above they believed they would have the rebel stronghold on both sides, their guns covering every part of encampment. The order in which they formed was as follows:

1. Sloop Hartford	26 guns
2. Monongahela	16 guns
3. Richmond	26 guns
4. Gunboats Kinnes	5 guns
5. Gunboat Gennessee	5 guns
6. Sloop Mississippi	22 guns
Making six vessels, carrying	100 guns

Besides this, the Essex and mortar boats anchored at the point, and supposed to have already acquired our range, were expected to play no mean part in the affair.

Shortly before midnight, the boats, having formed the line-of-battle as described, their decks cleared for action, and the men at their quarters, the Hartford led the way and the others promptly followed her direction. At the moment of their discovery, a rocket was to be sent up from the admiral's flag ship, as the signal for the Essex and her accompanying mortar boats to commence work. Doubtless the men of this auxiliary fleet were willing enough for the battle to begin. Safely ensconced behind their headland, at a distance of two and three quarter miles from our lowest batteries, they could purchase glory at a reasonable expense of sweat and no loss of blood. Whether the men on board the other boats were as anxious for the fight, is a question that must be left to others to decide. Whatever their individual opinions, naval discipline effected its purpose, and they fought stubbornly enough.

Although there had been no indication of such a determined night attack by Farragut, the usual vigilant precautions were in force at our batteries. Every gun was ready for action, and around each piece slept a detachment of gunners. So dark was the night however, and so silently had the armed craft nosed their way up that the flagship had passed some of our guns and all the fleet were within easy range before their approach was known. Almost at the same time a rocket from our signal corps, and the discharge of muskets by an infantry picket, aroused our line. Quick as a flash, while the falling fire of our alarm rocket was yet unextinguished, there shot up into the sky, from the Hartford's deck, another. Then came one grand, long, deafening roar that rent the atmosphere, with its mighty thunder shaking both land and water and causing the high battery crowned cliffs to tremble as if with fear and wonder. Every gun on the fleet and every mortar at the point joined in one simultaneous discharge.

One instant, and what a change in the aspect of affairs! Many thousand soldiers, springing to their feet at a bound, exchange glances with comrades, their eyes glistening with the light of a grim satisfaction. Instantly muskets are grasped with a firm hand and each soldierly heart relieved of the weight of a long protracted expectation, throbs a glad echo to the travelling peal of cannon. The batteries on the long line of bluff, but a moment before silent as the churchyard, now resound to the hurrying tread of men, while the quick, stern tones of command are heard above the awful din, and the furtively glancing rays of light from the battle lantern reveal the huge instruments of death and destruction and show the half-covered way to magazines.

Relying greatly upon the suddenness and vigor of their attack to disconcert and confuse the defenders of our cliffs, the roar of our first discharge had not died away upon their ear before it recommenced, and when the quick and irregular but unceasing volleys and broadsides showed that the crew of each yankee gun were vieing with each other in celerity. The sheets of flame that poured from the sides of the sloops at each discharge lit up nearly the whole stretch of river, placing each craft in strong relief against the black sky. The noise was stunning to the ear, but they knew not yet the position of our batteries, and the shot and shell, fired at random, had no material effect. The shelling from the mortar boats presented the finest scene of the two. First the distant flash and puff of white smoke, then the star of light rising by spasmodic effort, as its revolutions make it appear, up to the firmament, while the more slowly travelling sound brings the hoarse roar of the mortar; then the now brightening star descending by the same spasmodic motion; next the ominous whirring, growing louder and still more clear, until—bang! right in your face it seams, a flash like that of sheet lightning—a sharp, terrible explosion—and then, thud! thud! thud! the rent iron strikes in every direction, burying the jagged fragments deep in the solid earth.

Minute after minute passed away, each driven to eternity distracted by the maddening roar of so many cannon, and the fleet kept its unchecked course up the stream. Amazement seized upon the yankee officers and men. Where were the long string of batteries the rebels had been constructing with which to hold the Mississippi? Had they been abandoned in a panic, caused by the terrible bombardment of the fleet? The marine officer of the Mississippi, now a prisoner, tells me the query was seriously propounded whether the rebels had not evacuated their stronghold, and thus cheated the "brave yankee tars" out of the glory they were expecting to reap. Only too soon did the enemy discover that we were but waiting to bring their whole fleet irretrievably under our guns before we went to work. For fifteen minutes had they plied at their monster cannon, and now they were commencing to relax, from sheer vexation, when a flash of light from the crest of a cliff lights the way for a shell to go plunging through the Hartford's deck. This was the Monitor, and at once the enemy saw a cordon of vivid light as long as their own.

Now commenced the battle in all its terrible earnestness. Outnumbered in guns and outweighed in metal, our volleys were as quickly repeated and the majority of them unerring in their aim. As soon as the enemy thus discovered our batteries, they opened on them with grape and canister, which was more accurately thrown than their shells, and threw clouds of dirt upon the guns and gunners; the shell went over them in every conceivable direction, except the right one. The Hartford, a very fast ship, now made straight for up the river, making her best time, and trying to divert the aim of our gunners by her incessant and deafening broadsides. She soon outstripped the balance of the fleet. Shot after shot struck her, riddling her through and through, but still she kept on her way.

Every craft now looking out for itself and bound to make its very best time to get by, the fleet lost its orderly line of battle, and got so mixed up it was difficult and sometimes impossible, to distinguish one from another. It was speedily apparent to the enemy, that the fire was a great deal hotter and more destructive than had been expected, and the captains of the two gunboats and of the Monongahela doubtless resolved quickly that it would be madness to attempt to run such a terrific gauntlet of iron hail. Whether the commanders of the Richmond and Mississippi had already arrived at the same determination, or come to it soon after, is not known, but they all, except the Hartford, undertook to put about and return the way they came.

For this purpose the Richmond sheered close in to the left bank, under the batteries, and then circled round, her course reaching nearly up to the opposite point. In executing this manœuvre she gave our batteries successively a raking position; and they took excellent advantage of it, ripping her from stern to stem. From the crushing of timbers plainly heard during every brief interval of the din, and from the view had of shots that struck her, it was evident that her doom was sealed. Instead of making a run for it down the river, hugging the opposite shore, she again turned her prow forward our batteries and run right in under them. As she got this position a voice from on board of her cried out—"Now let me see you strike me from those hills, G—d d—m you!" As if in answer to his blasphemous appeal, a battery above and below got his range, and while a shell crushed through his forecastle, a double charge of grape swept his decks from the mizzenmast forward. It must have done fearful execution, and the same voice which had just before rung out an oath and a defiance, now exclaimed, in piteous accents —"For God's sake don't shoot any more! We are sinking!"

It was reported among a crowd of observers on the bluff that a voice from her deck had called out: "We surrender! We surrender!" If this was said it was not probably spoken by her commander, who, however, appealed to our batteries to cease firing upon her as the ship was sinking. As she was evidently drifting down in an unmanageable condition and apparently settling, the batteries let her alone, and turned their attention to other crafts. Whether or not she sank I do not as yet know. Her commander may have used a yankee artifice to escape by the mistaken humanity of the victors, but if she is not seriously disabled then many an experienced eye was greatly deceived.

The Mississippi undertook to execute the same manœuvre of turning round and making her escape back to the point she started from. She had rounded and just turned down stream, when one of our shots tore off her rudder, and another went crashing through her machinery. Immediately after came the rushing sound of steam escaping from some broken pipe, and now the unmanageable vessel drifted aground directly opposite our crescent line of batteries. Her range was quickly gained, and she was being rapidly torn to pieces by our missiles, when the commander gave the order for all hands to save themselves the best way they could. At the same time fire broke out in two places. The prisoners we have taken are of opinion that she was set on fire by her own officers, but it is quite as likely that it was caused by our red hot shot which were being poured into her uninterruptedly. At this time her decks were strewn with dead and wounded, according to one of her crew, with whom I have conversed, who thought that one half her complement of men were included in the list of casualties.

In the meantime, I must account for the other vessels of the fleet. The three larger vessels had occupied most of the attention of the batteries, but the other craft had not by any means been overlooked. Two had turned round and started down stream. One of them apparently escaped without serious disability, but the other, which was probably the Kinnes, floated down past the batteries in an unmanageable condition, receiving our volleys without being able to return them; and from the confusion of voices and the mingling of oaths, execrations and orders heard from her decks, it was evident that great slaughter must have been made among her crew, else that the boat itself was in a critical predicament. A vessel, which was either the Tennessee or Monongahela, most probably the former, slipped by in the confusion, and joined the Hartford up the river.

Some fifty-five or sixty persons saved themselves by jumping ov rboard and swimming or wading from the Mississippi to the shore. Of these the Major and Captain of Marines and Assistant Engineer, with forty-five sailors and marines, have been arrested by our cavalry and brought across during the day. Some few others are reported to be hiding themselves in the swamp. The dead and wounded were left upon the Mississippi, which soon floated off and started down with the current. All the other vessels were now out of range, and the spectacle of the burning ship was a grand and solemn one, yet mingled with painful thoughts of the horrible fate of those mangled unfortunates who were being burned to death upon this floating funeral pyre. As the flames would reach the shells lying among her guns, they exploded one by one, adding to the novel grandeur of the sight.

When the burning Mississippi reached the point where the mortar boats and other crafts lay, she created a perfect panic among them. Probably from the fear of her magazine exploding among them they speedily cast loose from their moorings and ran before her, not making their appearance again near the hour of noon to-day. The light of the burning wreck could be seen, steadily increasing its distance, for two hours and a half. At five minutes past five o'clock, when the Mississippi was probably within five miles of Baton Rouge, a sudden glare lit up the whole sky. The cause was well known to be the explosion of the magazine. After a considerable interval of time a long rumbling sound brought final proof that the Mississippi, one of the finest vessels of the U. S. navy, which had earned an historic fame before the commencement of the present war as the flag ship of the Japan expedition, was a thing of the past.

Such are the particulars of this morning's fight at Port Hudson. For the time it lasted it was one of the most desperately contested engagements of the war. Our success is to be attributed to the coolness, gallantry and skill of the officers and men engaged, but as well to the engineering ability and personal exertions of Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner, who remodeled the whole system of our water defence on his taking command of this district, and has been untiring, since then, in his exertions to render the position as near impregnable as possible. Under all the circumstances, the result has been as surprising as it has been gratifying. The relative loss of life is one of the most significant features of the affair. The loss on board the enemy's vessels must amount to at least 250 killed and wounded. On the Mississippi, alone, the loss was over 150. The loss in our batteries was one lieutenant, of the 1st Alabama, slightly wounded, and one man of the 1st Tennessee battalion, severely wounded.

Wheat—Encouraging Reports.—A business letter received by the Columbus Enquirer from Lee county, Ga., says: "The high price of flour has induced planters in this section to sow wheat more extensively, on better land, and more thoroughly prepared. Everything seems to indicate that there will be an abundant harvest this year, as the crops never looked more healthy than at present."

The Educational Journal (Forsyth, Ga.) says: "The wheat prospect is flattering. Our farmers tell us that it never was so good as at present in old Monroe."

Camp Holmes.—Col. Peter Mallett having sufficiently recovered from the wounds received in the battle of Kinston, has resumed his former position as commandant of Camp Holmes, the rendezvous for North Carolina conscripts.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

The Army correspondent of the Chattanooga Rebel, writing from Tullahoma, Tenn., gives an account of a Flag Presentation, at a grand review of the Army of Middle Tennessee, in presence of Gens. Johnston, Hardee, Breckinridge and Preston, Gov. Harris, &c. The flag was presented to the "boy Colonel," Smith, of the 20th Tennessee Regiment, by Col. O'Hara, Gen. Breckinridge's Chief of Staff, in the following address:—

"I have a duty devolving upon me to-day, which I esteem an honor, and perform with pleasure. I am deputed to present to you a flag wrought by the hands of a lady of Kentucky. The inquiry may suggest itself: Why the distinguished gentleman charged to bestow this banner, has not chosen to present it to a regiment from his own State. The answer I think is too obvious to need expression. I might add that the noble Kentuckians who have relinquished all the ties, and almost all of the hopes of home to devote their lives and their all to this cause, are contented with the assured appreciation of their illustrious commander and countryman, and with the proud consciousness of having nobly done their duty, and their constant and equal devotion to the common cause, leaves no criterion by which their General might distinguish among them. He and they feel that it is to a regiment of some other State that the honor of bearing this flag will be more appropriately confided. And the General has felt the delicacy and difficulty of making a selection among the various regiments which constitute his command, and many of which have won his admiration by their gallant conduct under his own eye in many a stricken field. After mature consideration, however, in view of its uniform gallantry and length of service under his command, he has concluded that it is upon the 20th Tennessee Regiment that these colors will be most properly bestowed.

In the first memorable battle on the soil of Kentucky, in this war, the 20th Tennessee was signalised by its devoted patriotism and disciplined valor. At *Fishing Creek*, when the sternest were dismayed, and the timid yielded to the panic, the gallantry of the 20th Tennessee shone forth with conspicuous lustre. *At Shiloh*, when the reeling battalions of the enemy confessed the superiority of Southern valor, the banners of the 20th Tennessee were among the foremost in that bloody struggle. At the *bombardment* of Vicksburg, throughout the sulphurous carnival that raged so many days and nights around that heroic city, the 20th Tennessee stood baring its scarred front to the storm of shot and shell. At *Baton Rouge*, when our Southern chivalry rushed upon the insolent invader of their country, the 20th Tennessee was again seen in the van of the battle. At *Murfreesboro'*, whether on the left of Stone River among the bloody cedars, or on the right in the fearful charge of the 2d of January which laid low many a noble spirit, the 20th Tennessee maintained its bright renown and plucked new laurels from the jaws of death.

In view of this record of its heroic service and patriotic devotion, it has been decided, I feel assured with no offensive discrimination, to confer upon the 20th Tennessee regiment this beautiful banner wrought by the fair hands of the most distinguished women of Kentucky. I feel that I may safely undertake to declare it is the opinion of those ladies that to no more deserving and loyal custody could this emblem of our cause be confided, and let me fellow-soldiers assure you that the men of Kentucky share their opinions, and endorse their award. They feel also, that it is to no alien hands that this trust is confided. While there is a pulse in the heart of a member of the 20th Tennessee, they feel assured that this emblem will be cherished and guarded as more precious than life. In this confidence, I as their representative commit this banner to your keeping. I believe that history has already determined the common political fate of Kentucky and Tennessee, and that this simple ceremony here today, is but the symbol of the affiliation of two millions of people with the fortunes and destiny of the Southern Confederacy.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADES.

We are indebted to the Adjutant General's office for the following statement, showing the brigades to which the North Carolina regiments belong. It will be seen that there are four regiments whose brigade commanders are unknown, and that one-fifth of our regiments are commanded by Brigadiers not of or from this State:—

R A Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d; S D Ramseur's—2d, 4th, 14th, 30th; A Iverson's—5th, 12th, 20th, 23d; R F Hoke's—6th, 21st, 54th, 57th, and Wharton's Battalion of sharp-shooters; J H Lane's—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d, 37th; T L Olingman's—8th, 31st, 51st, 61st; Wade Hampton's—9th; J J Pettigrew's—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th, 52d; W D Pender's—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th, 38th; J R Cooke's—15th, 27th, 46th, 58th; W H F Lee's—19th; R Ransom's—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th, 56th; R B Vance's—29th, 39th, 60th; J Daniel's—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th, 53d; B H Robertson's—41st, 59th, 63d; J J Davis'—55th.

—The following regiments are not brigaded: 10th, 17th, 36th, 40th.

The brigade commanders of the following are unknown:-58th, 62d, 64th, 65th.

The following regiments enlisted for the war: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 33d, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 58d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th.

The following re-enlisted prior to the passage of the act of April 16th, 1862: 28th, 37th.

The following were 12 months' regiments, and re-organized under the act of April 16th, 1862: 12th, 18th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 41st.

Raleigh Standard.

Dead.—We regret to hear that George Howard, Esq., Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, died in that town on the 24th instant, after a brief illness, in the 64th year of his age.

Pet. Express.

Inter-State Courtesy—South Carolina.—A gentleman of this place showed us this morning certain moneys which had just been returned to him in a letter from Charleston as being neither bankable nor passable there—being in fact no moneys at all in the commercial capital of South Carolina. These moneys were sent on by him as part of a remittance and were as follows:—

One ten and three twenty dollar Treasury notes issued by the State of North Carolina, payable on or before 1865, fundable in six per cent. coupon bonds, and receivable for all public dues.

Six five dollar Virginia Treasury notes payable on demand at the Treasury in Richmond.—*Wilm'n Journ.*

North Carolina Money.—We regret to learn that considerable inconvenience has been felt by the North Carolina troops on this coast, owing to the refusal of the people, in many instances, to receive North Carolina State currency in payment for purchases. The reluctance to take this kind of money is, of course, due solely to the fact that it has never hitherto circulated here, and is, consequently, unfamiliar to the mass of our population. In point of fact, the North Carolina notes are fully as good as any money now in circulation, and the credit of that staunch old State stands quite as high as that of any other member of the Confederacy. We hope, therefore, that a more accommodating spirit may be manifested hereafter by the people of this State, and that the gallant sons of North Carolina, who are here to repel the invader from our homes, may have no further cause for complaint in this respect.

Charleston Mercury, March 30th.

FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond papers of Monday have Northern papers of the 25th ult., from which we copy all of any interest.

Deserters from the Yankee Army.—The Herald has the following: "The New York Tribune, the official organ of the War Department, stated on the 23d inst. that there were 130,000 deserters from the Federal armies. "The Herald says: This is most important information for the rebels, and will aid and comfort them remarkably. The rebel leaders will doubtless conclude that our soldiers are tired of the war, and that now is the time to advance before these 130,000 deserters are brought back."

The Rebels to leave Virginia.—A despatch from Washington says that "Secretary Stanton is confident, from information in the War Department, that the rebels are about to fall back from Virginia to some point in the interior of the Confederacy. He says they are moving their foundries and machinery for manufacturing arms from Richmond, with a view to the concentration of their forces and material in a position less likely to be cut off by the operations of our army and navy."

Vicksburg again evacuated.—"Reliable" advices from the South, received in Cincinnati, announced the evacuation of Vicksburg.

Charleston.—The Herald says no attack is expected at Charleston until the high tides of the equinoctial season, evidently just setting in.

Death of Gen. Sumner.—Maj. Gen'l Sumner died at Syracuse, New York, of a congestive chill. His body was moved to the City Hall on the 24th, and was visited by 20,000 citizens. There was to be a great funeral.

Markets.—Gold, on the 24th, opened at 151, declined to 145½, closing at 146¼ bid. Exchange fell to 160, closing at 160a161. The fall in gold led to a temporary stagnation in produce markets. Cotton was down to 73a74c. for middlings, and quite dull. No particular cause is assigned for the sudden decline in gold. It is partly due to the general expectation of success in the Southwest and partly to the idea that the Government is negotiating with European capitalists for a loan.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.—The Petersburg Express has the Herald of the 27th. There seems to be some excitement in Cincinnati and the neighboring part of Kentucky, created by the rebel invasion of Kentucky. Considerable skirmishing of no great importance is announced. Gen. Burnside commands the yankee forces.

The Indianola, the yankees say, has been recaptured by Farragut. She was nearly ready for service. There seems to be no end to the lies told about this vessel by both sides.

The yankee account of Forrest's fight at Brentwood rather claims a victory on their side. They say we captured 250 prisoners, and fled, closely pursued by their cavalry who retook all they had lost. And finally, it is stated, that they lost 15 killed, wounded and missing, and the rebels 50 killed, 100 wounded, and 115 prisoners.

Another Riot.—There has been another riot between black and white labor in the North. The white laborers employed by the New York and Erie railroad having struck for higher wages, black laborers were put in their places. As soon as this was done the whites made an attack on the blacks, driving and beating them in a most terrible manner, remaining masters of the field, and putting the darkies completely to flight.

Rebels Organizing in Arkansas.—ST. LOUIS, March 26.—A gentleman direct from Fayetteville, Arkansas, says the Little Rock True Democrat of the 16th announces the arrival of Gen. Price at that point, who would soon take the field with Hindman's army. The same gentleman says Gen. Cabell is collecting the scattered rebel forces north of the Arkansas river, evidently with the design of operating against our troops in that section.

Commercial.—There was a further fall in gold yesterday to 139; it closed 139¼ bid. In stocks and merchandize there was a perfect stampede. Exchange closed at about 153.

The cotton market was unusually depressed. Middlings quoted at from 55 to 65c. Sales 750 bales.

Successful Cavalry Raid by Gen. Forrest.—RICHMOND, March 30th.—The following official despatch was received Saturday at the War Department:

"TULLAHOMA, March 27.—*To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. G.*—Gen. Van Dorn reports that Gen. Forrest made a successful visit to Brentwood with his division. He burnt the bridge and took all the property and arms, and captured eight hundred prisoners, including thirty-five officers. He lost three killed and five wounded.

BRAXTON BRAG."

Operations in Kentucky.—RICHMOND, March 30.—We have a report of the capture, by Gen Pegram's and a part of Gen. Morgan's forces, of the greater portion of the bridge-burning party under command of Gen. Sam. Cartel, in Eastern Kentucky. It is also rumored that Cols. Caudill and Slemp have killed, captured and routed the whole of a Federal force of 400 encamped at the head of Cumberland river, near the Harlan and Letcher line. A third report is, that the forces under the notorious John Dilts has been captured by Gen. Jenkins' cavalry from Northwestern Virginia.—*Whig.*

From the Chowan.—COLERAIN, BERTIE Co N. C., March 25.—Mr. Editor:—On Sunday night last, the gallant Lt. Col. Brown, of the Regiment that is commanded by Col. Gibbs, the 42d I believe, paid a visit to the Buffaloe Camp in Gates County and succeeded in burning up the whole premises, with the exception of the Block House, where the Buffs took refuge and, there like rats huddled together, they defied our men to get them owing to the fact that we had no artillery to blow the Block House down. After the fight at Dilliard's a part of our force left, and succeeded in getting across the Chowan river; Col. Brown with a company of his command was attacked yesterday by 250 Yankees from their steamers, who landed and gave them battle. Our gallant Col. and his little band stood up to them and drove them back to their boats, and the Col. and his brave followers got across on our side last night, having undertaken a most hazardous trip, crossing a river three miles wide and completely destroying the Buffaloe camp and whipping some 250 Yankees while their gunboats were in sight.

Raleigh Progress.

A True Man.—Thomas S. Edwards, of Haywood county, made last year a surplus of 2000 bushels of corn, for which he was offered $3 per bushel. He refused to take it, and is now selling it to the families of soldiers at 75 cents a bushel. We understand also that Col. Cathey of the same county is furnishing the families of soldiers flour at $6 a hundred, while almost everybody else is asking $20. Well may Haywood be proud of such sons.—*Asheville News.*

Maj. W. W. McDowell of the 60th N. C. T., having resigned in consequence of bad health, Capt. W. M. Hardy, of Co. A, has gone up to the position of Major; First Lieut. J. T. Weaver becomes Captain.—*Asheville News.*

An old bachelor is a traveler upon life's railroad who has entirely failed to make proper connection.